FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 209 *29 October 1985*

ARGENTINA

Alfonsin To Address Nation on 30 October B 1
Alfonsin Conveys Concerns to Chiefs of Staff B 1
Government Officials Convene for Security Talks B 2
Nationalist Party Leader Releases Arrest List B 2
Troccoli: No New Lists B 2
Jaunarena: Armed Forces 'Committed to Democracy' B 3
Concern Within Army B 4
Leading Figures React to State of Siege B 4
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 28 Oct]
Intransigent Party Wants Debate B 6
Appellate Court Revokes Release of Army Major B 6
Weapons, Ammunition Cache Found in Buenos Aires B 6
Government Hails UK Opposition Stance on Falklands B 6
Caputo Warns Debt Imperils L. American Stability B 7
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 26 Oct]
Soviet Ambassador Applauds Bilateral Relations B 8
[CLARIN 22 Oct]
Briefs: DYN Manager Resigns B 9

BOLIVIA

Gen Sejas Says Armed Forces To Defend Government C 1
Army Chief Reports Existence of Guerrilla Camp C 1
Urban Minister Discusses Lack of Basic Utilities C 1

BRAZIL

Nicaraguan Vice President Arrives Unexpectedly D 1
Minister Chaves Reacts to U.S. Senator's Remarks D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 25 Oct]
Newspapers React to Reagan's UN Speech Proposals D 1
Inaugurates 'New Diplomacy' D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 25 Oct]
'Global Approach' Lauded D 3
[LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST 25 Oct]
'Clever Answer' to Soviet Proposal D 3
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 26 Oct]
Congress Approves Emergency Tax Reform D 4
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 24 Oct]

CHILE

ITT Office Bombed in Santiago 28 October E 1
Police Chief Discusses Discovery of Arsenal E 1
Communist Party/FPMR Activists Arrested E 2
Balance of Payments Said Under Control E 2
[EL MERCURIO 16 Oct]

COLOMBIA

PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang Arrives for 3-Day Visit F 1
Remarks on Arrival F 1
Betancur Hosts Dinner F 2
Communist Leader Urges Release of U.S. Hostages F 2
M-19 Members Accused of Samudio Attack Arrested F 3
New Peace Commission Members View Process F 3
Government Requests Postponement of IMF Mission F 4

ECUADOR

Peruvian Foreign Minister Makes Official Visit G 1
Meets With Febres Cordero G 1
Cooperation Agreements Signed G 1
Wagner Departs G 2

PARAGUAY

EL DIARIO Praises President Reagan's UN Speech [27 Oct] H 1
HOY on Worsening of Argentine Internal Situation [27 Oct] H 1
Publisher Scores Alfonsin H 2
[HOY 27 Oct]

PERU

Wagner Discusses Disarmament, Foreign Investment J 1
Lurigancho Prisoners' 'Rebellious Attitude' Cited J 3
33 Shining Path Guerrillas Killed in Clash J 3
Chilean Citizen Charged With Espionage J 3

URUGUAY

Sanguinetti Conveys Solidarity to Alfonsin K 1
Iglesias on Area Debt, Central American Crisis K 1
Marathon Questioning of Minister Continues K 2

MEXICO

Silva Herzog on Debt Repayment, Moratorium M 1
Labor, Industry Support Payment M 1

PANAMA

Delvalle on Economic Policy, Labor Code N 1
[MATUTINO 28 Oct]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Opposition to Visit by Nicaragua's Borge Viewed P 1
[LA NACION 20 Oct]
Gutierrez Says Nicaraguan Charges 'Unfounded' P 1
Editorial Rejects Monge Stance on Nicaragua P 2
[LA NACION 17 Oct]
Pilot Talavera Arrives, Views Salvadoran Arrest P 3
Weapons Purchase Considered to Protect Airspace P 4
Government Willing to Sign Contadora Document P 5

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Visit to U.S., Spain Planned for November P 5
Duarte, Commanders Discuss Wave of Kidnappings P 6
ARENA Communique Views Duarte Negotiations P 6
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 26 Oct]
Rebels Fail To Release 9 Municipal Officials P 8
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 26 Oct]
Farabundo Marti Presents Record of Mayors' Release P 8
FMLN Agrees Not To Harm Officials' Relatives P 9
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 26 Oct]
Farabundo Marti on Talavera Remarks in Costa Rica P 9
Army Suffers 30 Casualties in Rebel Clash P 10
[Farabundo Marti]

GUATEMALA

ORPA Seizes Suchitepequez Town for 2 Hours P 10
[PRENSA LIBRE 21 Oct]

HONDURAS

Contra Aid Returned to 'Original Proprietors' P 10
Armed Forces To Guarantee Election Process P 11
President Confirms Elections P 12
Paz Barnica Interviewed P 12

NICARAGUA

Ortega Denies Involvement in Duarte Kidnapping P 14
Government Bans Obando y Bravo Open-Air Mass [ACAN] P 15
Military Authorities Raid CTN Headquarters [ACAN] P 15
Leaders Arrested, Released [ACAN] P 16
Supreme Court on Scope of Emergency Decree P 17
Borge Says New Measures Reflect 'Self-Criticism' P 17
[EFE]
Reaction to Reagan UN Speech Reported P 18
Arce on 'Political Cynicism' P 18
Meneses: Speech 'Hatchet Blow' P 19
Politicians Comment P 19
TANA Rejects Remarks P 20
Radio Sandino Reports Febres Cordero Remarks P 21

CUBA

USSR's Shevardnadze Visits Havana, Attends Reception Q 1
GRANMA Cited on Visit Q 1
Official Talks Begin Q 1
Castro, Angolan President Discuss South Africa Q 1
GRANMA Highlights Talks Q 2
Castro Praises Commwealth Sanctions, India's Gandhi Q 2
Foreign Ministers of Benin, Lesotho Arrive Q 3
DPRK Foreign Trade Minister Choe Visits Q 3
Mongolia Trade Official To Sign Protocol Q 3
Romanian Official Visits CDR Headquarters Q 3
PRELA Notes UN Commission's Visit to Angola Q 4
Commentary on 'Probable Downfall' of Duarte Q 4

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

New Chief Justice To Be Named Shortly S 1
Minister Remarks on Venture With Puerto Rico S 1

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Prime Minister Addresses PNM on Labor Disputes S 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

SURINAME

Aluminum Company To Lay Off 500 Workers V 1

VENEZUELA

Minister of International Economic Affairs Dies V 1

ALFONSIN TO ADDRESS NATION ON 30 OCTOBER

PY282301 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1915 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Oct (NA) -- A high-ranking Government House Source today confirmed that, in his address to the nation on 30 October on the occasion of the second anniversary of the 1983 elections, President Alfonsin will stress the need to defend the democratic system. The source explained that Alfonsin's address will be broadcast on Wednesday, 30 October, probably at 2100 [0000 GMT] over the national radio and television network, and added that Alfonsin will work on the final draft of his message. Government circles have predicted Alfonsin will talk about the measures his government has taken to deal with the wave of attacks plaguing the country.

Over the weekend, the chief executive's top advisers were drawing up the speech that the president will made on the occasion of the second anniversary of the elections which reinstated democracy after 8 years of de facto rule.

The source stressed that Alfonsin "will emphasize the meaning of the country's institutionalization without paying too much attention to his party's electoral goals" in the legislative elections that will be held 3 days later. Among Alfonsin's advisers, the consensus is that the chief executive must "emphasize the virtues of democracy, the need to defend and preserve it, the accomplishments of the austral plan, and his ideas for paving the way to a modern Argentina." The source did not rule out the possibility that Alfonsin might publicly explain for the first time the reasons that led him to level the state of siege and the legal repercussions of this measure. The source added: "Although several political parties have expressed objections and doubts regarding the state of siege, the majority has supported the decision to do something to curb acts of terrorism and intimidation." In this regard, the source indicated that the outcome of the measure "will depend on our ability to effectively stop provocations and on the courts ruling in favor of the executive branch."

Information has also leaked that the Radical Civic Union has hired a company to conduct an opinion poll on the decision of the national executive branch to decree the state of siege.

ALFONSIN CONVEYS CONCERNS TO CHIEFS OF STAFF

PY290024 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2353 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Oct (TELEM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today conveyed to commanding officers of the Armed Forces the executive branch's concern over the situation that prompted the imposition of the state of siege, which was necessary to restore the atmosphere of normality that should prevail in our society, recently disrupted by a wave of attacks and threats. The statement was made by presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez at the end of a meeting the chief executive held at the Olivos residence with Defense Minister Roque Carranza and Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena.

The meeting was also attended by Joint Staff Chief General Teodoro Waldner, Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu, Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa, and Air Force Chief of Staff General Ernesto Crespo. The meeting started at 1900 [2200 GMT] and ended 1 hour later.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CONVENE FOR SECURITY TALKS

PY290259 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0154 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Oct (NA) -- According to unofficial sources, the Interior Ministry tonight was the scene of an extensive meeting to discuss measures aimed at safeguarding security and public order within the framework of the state of siege imposed on 25 October. The meeting, which was not officially reported, was attended by Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, Under Secretary of the Interior Raul Galvan, State Intelligence Secretary Hector Rossi, Federal Police Chief Antonio Di Vietri, and members of the Interior Ministry staff. Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena attended the initial part of the meeting that began in the mid-afternoon. Jaunarena then left for the Olivos residence.

According to unofficial reports, the meeting was held "to study the current issues and the evolution of events." It has also been learned the issues discussed were related to the measures which should be adopted in relation to the state of siege, in view of the need to strengthen security and public order. The sources refused to say if the issues discussed involved the status of the people arrested on orders from the executive branch through Decree 2070 on 25 October when the state of siege was imposed.

NATIONALIST PARTY LEADER RELEASES ARREST LIST

PY282249 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2200 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Oct (NA) -- Guillermo Patricio Kelly today released a list of 7 Army chiefs he said "reportedly will be retired because they are a potential threat to democracy" and of 34 people, civilian and military, who "will be arrested." Kelly released the list this morning over "Radio Mitre," saying that "everyone is talking about a list, but no one is disclosing it." After pointing out that "President Alfonsin must be defended at all costs," he said, "I am going to take the liberty of releasing part of the list." The leader of the Nationalist Party said: "The Army chiefs who reportedly will be retired because they are a potential threat to democracy are: Brigadier Generals Jorge Rojas Alcorta, Enrique Olea, and Norberto Deymundo; Colonels Jorge Calderali, Raul Suarez, Carlos Omar, and Alfredo Dietrich."

Kelly completed the list with "the civilians and military men who reportedly will be arrested." They are: "Federico Zorraquin, Roberto Melon Gil, Santiago Hector Valdez, Felipe Romer, Carlos Frattini, Jaime Smart, Juan Carlos Marangon, Patricio Horacio Randle, German Justo, Jorge Cesarsky, Alberto Eduardo Ottalagano, Carlos Manuel Acuna Ramos Mejia, Pedro Bolan, Alberto Rodriguez Varela, Fernando Lopez Imizcos, Brigadier General Victor Pino, General Iberico Manuel Saint Jean, retired, Major General Horacio Tomas Liendo, General Ramon Diaz Bessone, Colonel Ricardo Mateos, Colonel Osvaldo Riveiro, Major Miguel del Pino, Major Cesar Marini, Colonel Simon Arguello, Colonel Guillermo Krieger, Major Anselmo Benedetti, Major Julio Coronel, Colonel Enrique Carlos Ferro, Beneral Alfredo Valin, General Antonio Domingo Bussi, General Jorge Suarez Nelson, General Roberto Flouret, General Fernando Verplaetsen, and Colonel Gonzalez Morello.

Troccoli: No New Lists

PY281845 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1625 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Oct (NA) -- At noon today Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli categorically denied the existence of new lists of civilian and military officers, including some generals, allegedly involved in the campaign to disturb public order.

Troccoli, implicitly referring to the list issued today by Guillermo Patricio Kelly in which he included, among others, former Buenos Aires Chief of Police General Fernando Verplaetsen, said that these are "rumors that seek to confuse" the people.

The list, the existence of which was denied by the interior minister purportedly mentions civilian and military authorities, as well as Brigadier General Victor Pino, currently on the active list and former commander of the 2d Corps.

Minister Troccoli made these statements at the end of a meeting in the Hall of Shields with politicians from Buenos Aires Province, who were accompanied by the minister of government, Juan Antonio Portesi, to discuss the electoral campaign and some concerns brought to their attention. When he was asked whether the ministry is allegedly studying new lists of civilians and military officers involved in the campaign to disturb public order, such as the one released by Kelly, Troccoli answered: "I categorically deny it." Troccoli asserted: "It is completely false that new lists are being drawn up," and "this is an example of reports designed to confuse and bring even more unrest to many sectors." The minister said that the government, through patient intelligence work, had reached the decision to arrest 12 people because it believes they are involved in this campaign of unrest and confusion.

The minister noted this campaign had caused "a general situation that led to the imposition of the state of siege." He added: "Since then, the executive branch has been constitutionally upholding the arrests in the face of court decisions and appeals submitted by the detainees." The minister noted that "all this must be clarified so this campaign of unrest and confusion will not grow with the announcement that new lists are being drawn up." He said: "Therefore, I want to be clear in this regard. I categorically deny that new lists of persons to be detained are being drafted." He added there have been no new developments since the Argentine Foreign Ministry's inquiries regarding the whereabouts of former General Guillermo Suarez Mason.

JAUNARENA: ARMED FORCES 'COMMITTED TO DEMOCRACY'

PY281727 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1315 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Oct (NA) -- Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena today reiterated that the Armed Forces "are fully committed to democracy." At the same time, he confirmed the military court will analyze the degree of responsibility of those officers allegedly involved in a destabilization campaign and denied that this interferes with the proceedings of the criminal court. Jaunarena stated the Armed Forces "are carrying out their professional duties" and denied the existence of unrest within the army as a consequence of the arrests ordered by the executive branch. He termed the situation prompted by these arrests as "isolated and separate from the entire forces."

The defense secretary made these statements to "Radio Continental," and said the military "rumors and reports not in keeping with reality are being published." Jaunarena was answering a question posed to him regarding a press report asserting there is no unrest among military cadres. He also stressed that the status of those civilian and military officers arrested on orders of the executive branch "will gradually become clear as the courts start issuing their rulings and the Supreme Court of Justice gives definite sentences."

Concern Within Army

PY281816 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena today admitted there is some concern within the Army derived from the fact that some people are seeking to create a psychologically troubled atmosphere by announcing alleged massive arrests or massive retirements of officers, and he stated that no new lists of detainees have been released. Jaunarena added that if during the course of the investigation anyone is caught flagrantly committing a crime, such persons will be arrested. However, it is completely untrue that there are lists of officials to be arrested, Jaunarena emphasized.

Jaunarena stated: We are fully convinced the vast majority of the Armed Forces officers are committed to supporting our institutions. Asked if it is true that the Army ordered the intervention of military courts to determine the correctness of the accusations leveled against the officers involved, Jaunarena replied that this is up to the military rules and regulations. Asked about a report of a meeting by Army officers to foment a crisis situation, Jaunarena stated: I am unaware of this. A large number of reports are usually published which are completely unrelated to the true situation.

LEADING FIGURES REACT TO STATE OF SIEGE

PY281706 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Oct 85 p 7

[Text] (NY-DYN) -- Reactions to the state of siege declared Friday mostly took the form of support from friends of the government and a call for special Congress sessions from opposition spokesmen, some of whom backed the government.

Vice-President Victor Martinez yesterday defended the state of siege, maintaining it was in no way contradictory with democracy. He also denied that there was any unrest in the Armed Forces or that any constitutional changes were pending.

Senator Fernando de la Rua (Radical-Capital) called the state of siege a "regrettable necessity" but said all rights would be preserved. He said the judges were requiring something which they should not require in calling for evidence to justify the arrests, since if the government had had evidence for the suspected anti-democratic conspiracy, a state of siege would not have been necessary. De la Rua's Radical colleague Adolfo Gass of Buenos Aires charged in Tucuman that "infiltrators" were responsible for government mistakes in the last week but like Martinez ruled out the possibility of military unrest.

Peronist congressmen are to meet tomorrow when they are expected to decide to call for extraordinary Lower House sessions to review the state of siege decision. Top Peronist candidates from the various provinces and CGT leaders are invited to the meeting. Peronist deputy Alberto Melon said Justicialist Lower House members were holding talks with their Radical colleagues and most Peronists were reported anxious to make some gesture of support for the government while Peronist Youth leaders are planning a march in support of democracy. Justicialist Party first vice-president Vicente Saadi continued to criticize the government, saying it should have consulted all parties before deciding on the state of siege while Carlos Grosso, the top Justicialist candidate in the capital who threw his support behind the government on Saturday, yesterday warned it not to take advantage of the situation for electoral purposes.

Buenos Aires Peronist Renewal standard-bearer Antonio Cafiero said he supported the arrest of the 12 alleged conspirators but not the state of siege, which was however endorsed by 1983 Peronist presidential candidate Italo Argentiono Luder and San Luis senator Oraldo Britos. Luder, however, joined the many opposition voices calling for special Congress sessions, also criticizing government blunders and its unwillingness to form a "government of national unity" from the very start of its term.

Incumbent Intransigent deputy Raul Rabanaque Caballero, the party's top candidate in the capital, not only called for special sessions but the creation of a special congressional committee to monitor the intelligence services. He said the government lacked courage and decision in dealing with "coupmongers." Niceforo Castellanos, who seconds Rabanaque Caballero on the Intransigent ticket, said there should be no difficulty in dismantling the "repressive apparatus" since the government had the names of 1,300 "repressors" from the trials against nine former military junta members. On Saturday night in Parana, Intransigent leader Oscar Alende said the party would "go out into the streets to protect democracy" but said he was worried about Judge Luis Velazco's decision to free six suspected conspirators on that day.

Christian Democrat Deputy Augusto Conte accused judges who "yesterday had accepted kidnaps and murders" of suddenly becoming "champions of legality" in order to hold up the arrests of suspected conspirators. The whole matter showed the need for energy in defending democracy and dealing with the Armed Forces and the "major economic interests within and outside", he concluded.

Rogelio Frigerio, 1983 presidential candiate for the Movement for Integration and Development (MID), claimed the state of siege was an electoral trick to panic the population into voting Radical.

Meanwhile, Cardinal Raul Primatesta of Cordoba, the head of the Episcopal Conference, said the Church "supported the legal government" and that the present wave of violence did not help anybody.

The CTERA teachers' union joined several opposition spokesmen in calling for special sessions of Congress and asked for guarantees from the government that no constitutional rights, especially those of petition and assembly, be curtailed. The union has called a rally this Friday to repudiate the numerous bomb threats against schools, which interrupted the classes of 100,000 pupils last week. National Secondary Schools director Marta Sarceda yesterday told a local news agency that many schools had changed their telephone numbers to counter the threats.

In other reactions, the Humanist Party gave the HERALD a statement calling the state of siege an "excessive" measure stemming directly from the government's first and unconstitutional decree. They also voiced the suspicion that imposing the state of siege for the next two months was to implement unpopular measures envisaged under the Austral Plan rather than to fight terrorism. President Raul Alfonsin had now "frozen" democracy, the statement concluded.

The Authentic Socialists called for prudence while basically supporting the state of siege. The Federal Capital Democrats demanded Alfonsin's immediate resignation as Radical party chief and blasted government "confusion" in its handling of the crisis.

Former Buenos Aires police chief Cesar Diaz, a Peronist, called the state of siege an electoral trick and said the courts would not allow the government to get away with it.

The violence and threats leading up to the state of siege was condemned yesterday by the Argentine branch of Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War, this year's Nobel Peace Prize winners. But the ADEPA newspaper owners' association "protested" the "irregular" arrest warrants for journalists Daniel Rodriguez and Jorge Vago.

Intransigent Party Wants Debate

PY281746 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1024 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Rio Cuarto, Cordoba, 28 Oct (DYN) -- Mariano Lorences, president of the National Committee of the Intransigent Party [PI], reiterated here today a call to "urgently" summon the national congress to discuss the state of siege measure adopted by the executive branch. He also announced that the PI will approve the state of siege as long as "it is used" to help "dismantle the repressive apparatus;" however, it may not approve if it is applied to "all the Argentine people and if the constitutional guarantees are suppressed."

Lorences addressed the public yesterday in a downtown square where Eduardo Varizat and Hernan Yancovich, PI candidates for deputies from this Cordoba District, also spoke. Lorences recalled that the PI had told Alfonsin soon after assuming power "to vigorously apply the law to those who were linked to repression," and the PI on that opportunity also said "those who remain unpunished today will become the coupists of tomorrow. That was yesterday, and tomorrow has now come. The PI says that today more than ever we can break away from the IMF and end with the oligarchy," Lorences concluded.

APPELLATE COURT REVOKES RELEASE OF ARMY MAJOR

PY290822 Buenos Aires Radio Nacional in Spanish 0753 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] The fourth chamber of the National Appellate court in Buenos Aires has revoked the release of Major Jorge Horacio Granada.

Moreover, Judge Martin Irurzun rejected a writ of habeas corpus for Raul Jose Rivanera Carles. Colonel Pascual Guerrieri and Alejandro Arias Duval appeared to testify before Federal Judge Amelia Ferraz de Vidal, who adopted no measures against them at the end of the hearing.

WEAPONS, AMMUNITION CACHE FOUND IN BUENOS AIRES

PY281654 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1618 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Oct (TELAM) -- Guillermo Cicchetti, secretary of the federal court presided over by Judge Amelia Berraz de Vidal, confirmed this noon that a large number of pistols and rifles and many packages of ammunitions had been seized within the jurisdiction of the port of Buenos Aires.

He reported that the weapons and ammunition were found on 26 October at a building on Pedro de Mendoza Avenue, which is within the jurisdiction of the local port. They were found by personnel from the Penal Administration and Investigations Division of the Argentine Naval Prefecture commanded by Prefect General Graffigna.

GOVERNMENT HAILS UK OPPOSITION STANCE ON FALKLANDS

PY290235 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Oct (NA) -- The Argentine Government today expressed its pleasure over recent declarations by the leader of the British Social Democratic Party, David Owen, that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher should also find inspiration in the UN Charter, which "demands that Great Britain seek a solution to the Falklands (Malvinas) conflict with Argentina through negotiations."

In a communique released by the Foreign Ministry, the Argentine Government notes that the British opposition has unanimously expressed that it favors negotiations regarding the South Atlantic conflict under the terms of Resolutions 37/9, 38/12, and 39/6 of the UN General Assembly. The text of the communique says that in a document distributed by his London press office, David Owen affirmed that "the well-deserved tribute Mrs Thatcher paid to the United Nations is somewhat incongruent with her hostility toward and withdrawal from UNESCO." The British Social Democratic leader added that "however opportune it was to hear a mention of the UN Charter as a whole, it is time for Mrs Thatcher to realize that just as the UN Charter supported our right to defend the Falkland Islands, it also demands that Great Britain seek a negotiated solution to the Falklands conflict with Argentina."

The Argentine communique then notes: "Owen's declarations, which were well-received by Argentine authorities, along with those by the leader of the Labor Party, Neil Kinnock, in Paris on 18 September and by David Steel on 6 October," show a common opposition stance regarding the Malvinas.

In conclusion, the Argentine Government communique affirms that the declarations of these political leaders "represent the position of the opposition to the Conservative Government of Great Britain in favor of the initiation of talks to seek a solution to the Malvinas problem through negotiations based on Resolutions 37/9, 38/12, and 39/6 of the General Assembly of the United Nations."

CAPUTO WARNS DEBT IMPERILS L. AMERICAN STABILITY

PY272330 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Oct 85

[Text] (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said on Thursday that the foreign debt poses "a challenge in which the political stability of Latin America is at stake" and warned that "everything can change if the intention is that nothing change" regarding renegotiation of the region's debt. "Up to now we have asked for political dialogue in general terms," he said, "and have received no results. We believe the time has come to tell the countries of the North concretely just what we believe are the convenient technical alternatives."

Speaking at Radical Party headquarters downtown, Caputo said, "we earnestly hope November will be the month that a peace accord is signed by all the countries involved in the Central American cirsis," but warned "we must be prepared for the possibility that the mechanism (of the Contadora) becomes weakened." Caputo pointed out that "if war were to take hold in Central America, its effects would undoubtedly spread to the entire continent, polarizing and radicalizing our societies." The minister reasserted Argentina's participation in the Non-Aligned Movement, adding "it is necessary that non-alignment be active but equidistant." Condemning the high international costs of the confrontation between superpower political alliances, Caputo added: "That is why we are a non-aligned nation."

On overall foreign policy, Caputo said that "it is not pragmatic. At best -- and this would be an eulogy -- we have a realistic foreign policy. But we should be wary of false pragmatists," he said, "for there is nothing more dangerous than pragmatism which automatically supposes abandoning principles."

Defining Argentina as "a western, non-aligned, developing country," Caputo said: "I think a country like ours is never going to be, nor does it want to be, a military power and still has a long way to go to become an economic power, but thanks to our efforts it can be a moral power."

SOVIET AMBASSADOR APPLAUDS BILATERAL RELATIONS

PY251626 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 22 Oct 85 p 15

[Interview with USSR Ambassador to Argentina Oleg Kvasov by unidentified CLARIN correspondent, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of bilateral relations on 21 October -- place not given]

[Text] [Kvasov] I believe that this 100th anniversary represents an important event in the life of our two countries, not only from the historical point of view, but also from the political, economic, and cultural points of view. This historical event itself shows that Argentina, preceded only by Brazil, was one of the first Latin American countries to establish relations with Russia.

[CLARIN] Oleg Kvasov, USSR ambassador before the Argentine government, speaks with true warmth about this day on which the 100th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between Argentina and Russia (at that time still a empire) is recalled. Relations were restored on 22 October 1885. How well-known was Argentina in Russia at the end of the last century?

[Kvasov] I want to point out that the progressive Russian intellectuals of that time followed the events taking place in Argentina, and Latin America in general, with great interest, especially the struggle to be free from the Spanish crown. Russian authors and intellectuals of that time were already familiar with works by Argentine authors; translations of several of Domingo Faustino Sarmiento's works are more than a century old. Moreover, Alexandr Ionin (at that time at the Russian embassy in Brazil), who later became the Russian representative to Argentina, played an important role in the reestablishment of relations between our two countries.

[CLARIN] Was he the first Russian to make a statement regarding the Malvinas problem?

[Kvasov] That is correct. Ionin was the first foreign ambassador to visit the Malvinas. In his works he described the archipelago and the problem posed by the British occupation. In its official statements the Russian government has energetically voiced its support for Argentina regarding the sovereignty issue. The current stance of the Soviet government is based on the following principles: We believe that Argentina's position is correct and the USSR has stated this before the various international forums, noting that it grants and will continue to grant all its political and diplomatic support to the Argentine cause so that the Malvinas problem may be solved through negotiations based on the UN resolutions.

By the way, when the director of the Lain American Institute of the USSR Academy of Science, Viktor Vol'skiy, visited Buenos Aires not long ago, he mentioned the works of the first Russian ambassador during a meeting held with the Argentine President. Alfonsin expressed an interest and asked for a copy of Ionin's works. About a month ago, I had the pleasure of visiting President Alfonsin and handing him these documents during an interview which really had another purpose: to deliver a personal letter from Mikhail Gorbachev referring to the Soviet stance regarding disarmament and the proposal for a complete moratorium on thermonuclear tests.

[CLARIN] How would you characterize the development of these relations during the past century?

[Kvasov] I should point out that right from the beginning the two countries showed great interest in developing commercial relations, although at that time Russia and Argentina participated on the international market as producers of agricultural products.

Nevertheless, the two countries did not act as competitors but cooperated with each other. In 1913 they signed a commercial treaty that was rather broad for that time. After that came the October Revolution in Russia. There are also some revealing events in this regard that show that throughout the history of our relations the two countries tried to overcome difficulties.

[CLARIN] Currently, what prospects exist for the Argentine-Soviet commercial exchange?

[Kvasov] In our opinion the current level of economic and commercial cooperation is good. We consider this cooperation to be an essential part, the basis of our relations. In 1984 the volume of bilateral trade amounted to $1.3 billion. Although there continues to be a marked imbalance (Soviet sales only amounted to $35 million), we believe it possible to reduce this difference, but by no means do we propose equilibrium considering current economic and financial difficulties which Argentina endures.

We must point out with great satisfaction that various steps in this regard have been taken during the past few years. This year we already signed several contracts for the sale of machinery for highway and other types of construction for a total of $80 million. We believe there are still other possibilities. During the last meeting held by the joint commission in Moscow with Secretary Campero, the possibility of Argentina purchasing Soviet products for some $500 million during the next 5 years was discussed.

There are other projects in mind, such as the electrification of the railway (we have already signed a protocol for the Buenos Aires-Mercedes Line); we have also made proposals to remodel ports (Bahia Blanca), to mine coal, to construct gas pipelines, etc.

[CLARIN] What about the political field?

[Kvasov] We attribute great importance to the political dialogue, especially under the current international circumstances -- tense and dangerous --, and the USSR is making great efforts to stop the arms race and return the international situation to a state of detente, which has been beneficial not only to the USSR but also to the rest of the wordl. In this regard, we see with great satisfaction that the Argentine stance regarding many current and fundamental issues is similar to the Soviet stance or coincides with it. Also in this regard, we appreciate the participation of the Argentine representatives in the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, as well as the statements by President Alfonsin within the "Group of Six."

[CLARIN] At 1045 this morning, Oleg Kvasov will place a wreath at the foot of the General San Martin Monument to commemorate the first century of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

BRIEFS

DYN MANAGER RESIGNS -- (DYN) -- General Manager Horacio Eduardo Tato's resignation was accepted yesterday by the DIARIOS Y NOTICIAS (DYN) news agency. Tato had headed the agency since it was founded in 1982. The board of directors temporarily named Jorge Carlos Brinsek, general secretary of the editorial staff, to replace him. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Oct 85 PY]

GEN SEJAS SAYS ARMED FORCES TO DEFEND GOVERNMENT

PY260205 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Army Commander in Chief General Simon Sejas Tordoya has announced that the state of law, the citizens' liberties, the internal safety of the nation, and national sovereignty will continue to be safeguarded under the national Constitution. In a speech marking the 35th anniversary of the Military Engineering College, a ceremony that was chaired by the constitutional president and captain general of the Armed Forces, Gen Sejas said: We will continue to safeguard the legally established government as well as to respect the principle of authority and the normal development of the institutions by strictly and loyally discharging our constitutional duties. The Army commander thus voiced the Armed Forces' firm determination and urged all the leaders of the country's representative organizations to give up any belligerent and nonconstructive attitudes and contribute to solving the serious problems that the Bolivian people are facing. He urged all political and labor authorities to adopt an encouraging and pacifying attitude in order to find a definite solution to the economic crisis affecting the Bolivian citizenry.

ARMY CHIEF REPORTS EXISTENCE OF GUERRILLA CAMP

PY251902 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1735 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] La Paz, 25 Oct (EFE) -- General Simon Sejas Tordoya, commander in chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces, today reported the existence in Bolivia of a military training and logistics camp for guerrilla movements. He made this statement during a report on the arrest of two Chileans and an Argentine citizen. The two Chileans and the Argentine have no documents and it is presumed that they are linked to this movement, which seeks to train people for guerrilla activities, Sejas Tordoya stated. The general added that several individuals were also detained and questioned in the Interior Ministry in order to obtain more information about these irregular groups. The investigations continue and all clues are being studied in an effort to give complete information to the people, he stated. The Armed Forces' commander said that the location of this training camp has not yet been determined and that foreigners are participating in the training. However, he said, we have indications that it is located in Las Yungas, in La Paz Department.

URBAN MINISTER DISCUSSES LACK OF BASIC UTILITIES

PY290318 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1401 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] La Paz, 27 Oct (EFE) -- Minister of Urban Affairs and Housing Carlos Alcides Aliaga has stated that 86 percent of the Bolivian people lack such basic utilities as power, potable water, housing, and sewage. The minister, who opened a congress of architects, said that in urban areas only 25 percent of the population has domestic water supply, 30 percent have sewage, and 25 percent have private sanitary facilities. In the rural areas, only 1.3 percent of Bolivians have running water, 0.4 percent have sewage, and 6 percent have electric power.

Carlos Alcides stated that the conditions in which 75 percent of the urban population and 95 percent of the rural population live are unhealthy, and that 86 percent of the Bolivian population lacks basic utilities, according to today's issue of the morning daily HOY. The minister said that his ministry will make a thorough diagnosis of the situation to come up with solutions to the dramatic situation in the country.

NICARAGUAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES UNEXPECTEDLY

PY290032 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2309 GMT 28 OCt 85

[Text] Brasilia, 28 Oct (EFE) -- Itamaraty today confirmed that Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez unexpectedly arrived here today on an official 2-day visit during which he will meet with the principal Brazilian authorities. The Nicaraguan vice president's visit was not included on Itamaraty's official agenda for October.

Although no official report has been released on the objectives of Ramirez' visit to Brazil, diplomatic sources have pointed out that it is part of Nicaragua's diplomatic effort to obtain Brazil's support for the settlement of the Central American conflict. The sources added that Ramirez will explain to President Jose Sarney the scope of the emergency measures adopted in Nicaragua in the face of the possibility that his country may become engaged in a serious military confrontation that may put its security in jeopardy. According to diplomatic sources accredited to Brazil, Nicaragua has launched a diplomatic offensive in search of Latin American support, fearing a U.S. intervention in its territory.

Tomorrow, Ramirez is due to meet President Jose Sarney and Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal.

MINISTER CHAVES REACTS TO U.S. SENATOR'S REMARKS

PY290250 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Aureliano Chaves yesterday stated that U.S. Senator Alan Cranston has shown that he is misinformed by saying that the PRC is exporting nuclear technology to Brazil, because the Brazilian nuclear program is strictly peaceful. The minister added that all nuclear accords signed so far with the FRG, Argentina, and the PRC, among others, are subject to International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards to ensure their peaceful and nonmilitary purposes.

Aureliano Chaves refused to comment on any applications that these accords may have in the military field: "If there is a Brazilian program to build an atomic bomb, questions about it must be addressed to the military ministers, who are the only ones who can answer them."

U.S. Senator Alan Cranston had mentioned the "Brazilian-PRC nuclear trade" as an example of the lack of cooperation with the U.S. policy of nuclear nonproliferation, because according to Cranston, Brazil "is a country with high ambitions in the nuclear field and aspires to become a superpower."

NEWSPAPERS REACT TO REAGAN'S UN SPEECH PROPOSALS

Inaugurates 'New Diplomacy'

PY262025 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Oct 85 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "Ronald Reagan Seizes Initiative"]

[Text] To the extent possible after a first reading of the speech Ronald Reagan delivered at the United Nations in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of this international institution, we will attempt to make some reflections on this address, whose historical importance is undeniable, inasmuch as it reveals the spirit that will guide the performance of the U.S. President at the summit meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev.

After making an assessment of the spirit, merits, and shortcomings of the United Nations, Reagan tackled the main topic of his speech: the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, "whose differences are profound and permanent," and the comprehensive and quite ambitious proposals that he will present on behalf of his country to his Soviet counterpart, not only to promote disarmament but also to lay the solid foundations of a lasting peace between the two major powers. The speaker assured his international audience: "We continue to believe that a nuclear war cannot be won and should never be started..." This conclusion will lead him to discuss in Geneva "radical, equitable, and verifiable reduction of the large arsenal of offensive nuclear weapons." He added that it is possible to discover unquestionable merits in Gorbachev's counterproposals, which may help the interlocutors to begin a genuine process based on the principle of mutual concessions.

Reagan's style was calm but quite firm because he let it be understood that it is his conviction and that of the U.S. people that wars are begun by regimes which, on one hand repress the freedom of their people and citizens, and on the other hand consider force to be a means to spread their ideology. He consequently reported the following facts: the presence of 118,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan, fighting against the Afghan people; the presence of 146,000 Vietnamese soldiers, backed by the Kremlin in Cambodia, fighting a war of occupation; the presence of 1,700 Soviet advisers in Ethiopia, involved in military planning and directing the operations of 2,500 Cuban expeditionary soldiers; the presence of 1,200 Soviet military advisers in Angola, directing the military operations of 35,000 Cuban troops; and the presence of 8,000 Cubans in Nicaragua along with elements from the Soviet bloc, including nearly 3,500 policemen and secret service agents.

These regional problems and the disarmament negotiations demand a solution to guarantee that the spirit of peace can prevail between the two superpowers. This, according to Reagan, should be the "central question" in the Geneva negotiations. He then added, certainly to the surprise and jubilation of the Soviets: "Peace based on the partition [of the world] cannot be an authentic peace. Let us speak plainly: Nothing can justify the permanent division of the European continent. Walls of partition and mistrust should be replaced by better means of communication in the interest of an open world. Before I go to Geneva, I intend to make new and broader proposals in this regard."

Everything indicates that in this inaugural phase of a new and bold diplomacy, the initiative has been seized by Reagan, who defended his Strategic Defense Initiative plans with new and attractive arguments. The U.S. President explained that the space shield will above all serve to make the old strategy of nuclear deterrence obsolete and superfluous. He noted that the old strategy only serves to accelerate the super arms race (an escalation which, like the constant technological advance that is behind it, cannot be halted), which horrifies the citizens of the world. The so-called "Star Wars" program is not intended to destroy lives, but to destroy missiles carrying lethal warheads. President Reagan asked: "Who will be threatened if Western and Soviet research -- both equally successful -- should develop nonnuclear systems that do not destroy human beings but ballistic missiles?" He then went on to suggest that the U.S.-Soviet competition be directed at this objective: "If our peoples are destined to compete militarily in order to preserve peace, let us then compete in the construction of systems to protect our societies, not of arms systems that can destroy both societies and a large part of God's creation at the same time."

Reagan ended by citing former Premier Kosygin who made almost identical statements 18 years ago. Indeed, the U.S. President, seizing the initiative, has made a suggestive appeal to the imagination of everyone who loves peace.

'Global Approach' Lauded

PY261306 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 26 Oct 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan's Address"]

[Text] President Reagan's address to the 40th General Assembly of the United Nations was a serious attempt to put the problems of the world in perspective. We liked his global approach to the gamut of differences which are outstanding between the United States and the USSR.

By going beyond single-issue problems and trying to tap the root causes -- which lie in the basic antagonisms between the Soviet bloc and Western political systems -- the U.S. president is being realistic. Whether his grand scheme of coming to accommodation with the East bloc on basic issues ever will be realized is not certain, but as an old Hebrew saying has it, "It is not encumbent upon thee to complete the work but neither art thou free to desist from it altogether."

It is readily apparent to students of modern history that many of the world's local political difficulties have been exacerbated by the East-West post-World War II antagonisms. It is, therefore, "incumbent" on both Washington and Moscow to try to diminish the endemic mistrust and, by so doing, remove some of the underpinnings of the conflicts around the globe in such places as Afghanistan, Central America, and the Middle East.

While so doing, the two superpowers could also make headway on the nuclear arms question, which is not a bilateral problem but a concern for everybody everywhere on Earth.

The American President's address to the UN deserves close study and a serious response on the part of the Kremlin. It could serve as a basis for reordering the processes of helping resolve the troublesome political problems around the world.

'Clever Answer' to Soviet Proposal

PY290535 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Oct 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan's Answer"]

[Text] The speech U.S. President Ronald Reagan delivered last Thursday at the United Nations proposing that at the November meeting in Geneva with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev priority be given to the discussion of regional conflicts (not to negotiations on the possible reduction of nuclear weapons by the two superpowers) represents a clever answer to the recent offensive by his Soviet rival. A comment was expected from Reagan on Gorbachev's proposal to promote, in exchange for the interruption of the "star wars" program, a 50-percent reduction in long-range offensive nuclear weapons and a freeze on the number of intermediate range missiles the two powers have deployed in Europe. But President Reagan surprised everyone. He counterattacked by minimizing the discussions on disarmament and defending the search for solutions to the conflicts in Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Angola, Afghanistan, and Cambodia.

This is obviously another chapter in the long propaganda battle between the United States and the Soviet Union -- illustrated by speeches like Reagan's the day before yesterday -- and in the struggle for the hegemonic expansion of the two superpowers.

Reagan specifically called the Soviets' violent interference in several countries, but for obvious reasons said nothing about the U.S. invasion of Grenada and the direct U.S. support for governments such as that of El Salvador. Expansionism and unbridled use of force to solve conflicts in one's "backyard" are not exclusive to either of the two superpowers. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have constantly proven this, even from the tactically important position of reaffirming their military power, thereby to reinforce in the world public's mind the idea of a necessarily partitioned world.

Perhaps what is most worrisome in the Reagan counteroffensive is the confirmation that on the U.S. side also, the Geneva summit is only seen as a great opportunity for the two superpowers to engage, on a privileged stage, in another battle in the propaganda war, where the ability to misrepresent and propose nothing to halt the unbridled arms race -- which can reach a new worrisome level if the "star wars" program is not abandoned -- overshadows the need for negotiations on nuclear weapons, which is the only road that may lead to lasting peace.

There is no doubt that the regional conflicts Reagan recalled should be discussed with due respect to the people's right to self-determination, a concept that is alien to the logic of the superpowers. It is unacceptable that the search for solutions contemplating the right to self-determination should be skillfully denied and that at the same time those conflicts should be used as propaganda material, as a smoke screen to prevent a dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States. Geneva should be more than a mere occasion for the joint appearance of the made-up images of two leaders who are as billigerent as they are intransigent. If concrete solutions to halt the arms race are not agreed on, not only could confidence in future summits be buried but also the possibility of controlling the atomic arsenals. It would just be a road leading more rapidly to war.

CONGRESS APPROVES EMERGENCY TAX REFORM

PY250258 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Oct 85 p 11

[Excerpt] Taxes will no longer be charged on the transfer of titles of used vehicles. This is the main change in the emergency tax reform approved by the National Congress yesterday after two sessions, which lasted more than 10 hours. According to the tax reform, the federal government will be able to make an additional transfer to states and cities of 100 million cruzeiros this year and 7.6 trillion cruzeiros next year.

An item referring to the distribution of taxes on Highway Transport Services [Imposto sobre Servicos de Transporters Rodoviario] was also eliminated from the text of the amendment drafted by its sponsor, 49-year-old Deputy Iraja Rodriguez (Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party representative for Rio Grande do Sul). According to the amendment, of the 70 percent of the tax earmarked for the states and cities, two-thirds will be distributed according to the extension of the highway network and one-third according to population.

However, the northern and northeastern states complained that this form of distribution would benefit the southern and southeastern states to the detriment of their regions. The complaint prompted the leader of the Social Democratic Party, Deputy Prisco Viana, to propose a motion eliminating this item. The motion was accepted by the other representatives. As a consequence, a complementary law will be issued later to regulate this matter.

ITT OFFICE BOMBED IN SANTIAGO 28 OCTOBER

PY290441 Paris AFP in Spanish 0303 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Santiago, 28 Oct (AFP) -- At least five people were injured tonight in Santiago by three powerful bombs, one of which damaged an International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) office, according to police sources.

Two guards, Luis Cortes and Jorge Pendola, who were inside the ITT office in downtown Santiago, received facial injuries from the shock waves of the bomb, which was planted in the front of the building. The police reported that three other individuals were injured by a powerful bomb that exploded in a fruit exporting company located in the fashionable Providencia district. Ten minutes later, another explosion occurred in a private residence adjacent to the military school, in the Las Condes district, without causing injuries.

POLICE CHIEF DISCUSSES DISCOVERY OF ARSENAL

PY281502 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0938 GMT 27 Oct 85

[By Juan Jorge Faundes]

[Text] Santiago, 27 Oct (EFE) -- The chief of the Chilean Investigative Police, General Fernando Paredes, retired, asserted that there is only a theory regarding the case of the arsenal discovered last week in the Peruvian city of Tacna near the Chilean border. General Paredes thus played down the charges against the Soviet Union made a few hours before by Francisco Javier Cuadra, secretary general of the Chilean Government. Cuadra, reporting the events that took place in Tacna, had categorically accused the USSR of granting economic and technological aid to an international network of Marxist political-military organizations, among them the Chilean Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR].

Fernando Paredes gave official information on the matter upon his return from meetings held in Arica (Chile) and Tacna (Peru), on Thursday and Friday respectively, with the highest Peruvian police authorities. General Paredes said that in his capacity as a policeman he had to tell the truth about what had happened according to the data he had received from the Peruvian police and that he could not speculate on the rumors being spread. He stated that the important thing is for people to be aware of the foreign aid that extremists throughout the world receive. All the extremist groups are financed and aided by the communists, and people must be aware of the scope of this aid.

Regarding the assertion orginating in Chile and taken up by Peruvian Congressman Cesar Limo Quinones of the Popular Action Party that the arms could have arrived on board Soviet vessels, Paredes said that it is a theory that has not been proved so far. When he was asked whether the arms were destined for Chile or whether they were going to be used in Peru, General Paredes said that they were still uncertain; they could not reject this possibility, and investigations will tell.

Regarding the report that Chilean citizen Angel Rafael Munos Pavez, arrested in Tacna together with Peruvian citizen Hipolito Delgado Fernandez, belonged to the MIR of Chile, the Chilean chief of police said that Munos Pavez was working for the Tupac Amaru group, the Peruvian equivalent of the Chilean MIR. Paredes said that Munoz Pavez had left Chile in 1974 after having been sentenced to 20 years in prison, which had been commuted to exile. He added that Munoz Pavez had lived in Belgium and arrived in Peru in 1984, where he worked for the Tupac Amaru group.

The chief of police said that the following materiel had been seized: 4 FLX rifles, 4 9-mm rifles, 5 rocket launchers with 5 rockets, 69 charges of trotylpropanol (explosives), a rubber boat, 2 outboard motors, some frogman gear, 2,000 cartridges for FALK rifles, 500 cartridges for 9-mm rifles, 3 machineguns with silencers, and 1 grenade launcher.

COMMUNIST PARTY/FPMR ACTIVISTS ARRESTED

PY290052 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Two members of the Communist Party and the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] have been arrested in the Sixth Region. The arrests were made in keeping with a warrant issued by the judge advocate of Cachapoal. The official communique on the arrests states that Jose Ramon Barahona Figueroa, 21, aka Rodrigo, is a member of the FPMR. He is charged with carrying out at least six bombings in the Sixth Region. As for Jose Ramon Barahona Trejo he is charged as his son's accomplice. Barahona Trejo joined the Communist Party in 1970 and was fired from his job at the El Teniente mine in 1983 because of his activities aimed at creating labor unrest. He was working as a taxi driver and was letting his son use the cab to carry out his bombings and also take explosives from one place to another. At the Barahona residence at 0440 [as heard] Pasaje 18 Street of the [name indistinct] township, the police found a revolver, 4 meters of fuse, two detonators, and two packages of amongel ready for use. The police also found paramilitary instructions, manuals on the use of explosives, and FPMR leaflets on combat tactics.

The official communique states that these two individuals will be brought before the judge advocate of Cachapoal within the established period of time. The communique also reports that the father and son were arrested on 25 October in keeping with a warrant issued by the judge advocate that was read out to the other members of the Barahona family when the two men were arrested.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SAID UNDER CONTROL

PY290316 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 16 Oct 85 p C-3

[Excerpt] Finance Undersecretary Colonel Manuel Concha said yesterday that despite the adverse situation the country is experiencing, the balance of payments is under control and neither monetary, fiscal, nor exchange adjustment measures are necessary, thanks to the prudent management of the economy. He said that "as the year nears its end, we are planning to finance the balance-of-payments deficit and meet our external obligations." Concha made these comments yesterday morning at the seventh national congress of mayors, which will end at the Diego Portales building today.

The finance undersecretary said that the 1985 balance-of-trade surplus will be approximately $740 milloin. He explained that this figure will produce a $1.296-billion current-account deficit that will be financed with a $1.346-billion capital-account surplus, which will thus bring the balance of payments into equilibrium. After making a detailed analysis of the country's economic performance since 1975, Concha said that the government has formulated and implemented an economic program for 1985-87 "which essentially will seek to strengthen the private sector, boost exports, and increase domestic savings. These factors will allow us to grow, create more jobs, and raise the standard of living of our people," he said.

PRC PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

PY282014 Paris AFP in Spanish 1948 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Bogota, 28 Oct (AFP) -- PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived at 1930 GMT today at Bogota's Catam Military Airport, where he was welcomed by Colombian President Belisario Betancur. Zhao will make a 3-day official visit to Colombia, on the first leg of a tour of several Latin American countries that will also include Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela.

This is the first official visit to Colombia by a PRC premier.

Remarks on Arrival

PY290640 Paris AFP in Spanish 2304 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Bogota, 28 Oct (AFP) -- PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived today during a continuous drizzle and was welcomed by President Belisario Betancur. Zhao, who is the first Chinese chief of state to visit this South American country, will stay in Bogota for 3 days as part of a tour that will also take him to Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela. He received a warm welcome at the Catam military airport, where he was met by several Colombian ministers, a large delegation of diplomats, and Chinese residents of Colombia.

In a ceremony that was kept short because of the weather, the PRC premier was greeted by each member of the Colombian delegation, while President Betancur was greeted by members of the Chinese delegation. After being handed bouquets of red roses, the two chiefs of state reviewed the honor guard and then boarded automobiles to be transported downtown.

In his welcoming speech Betancur noted the cordial relations the two countries maintain at all levels despite the differences in their governments. Among the agreements noted with the PRC, the Colombian president highlighted the support it was giving to the peace efforts of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela) to solve the Central American conflict and the backing it was giving to the most indebted Latin American countries.

For his part, the PRC premier emphasized the strengthening of Colombian-Chinese relations. In an impromptu reply to President Betancur, Zhao Ziyang said that Colombia was a country of beautiful and rich traditions that had contributed to the independence of America. I would like to take this opportunity to convey to the great Colombian people, Zhao Ziyang added, the warm greetings and best wishes of the Chinese people.

The objective of the PRC premier's tour of four Latin American countries is to strengthen friendly ties with this continent in order to ensure world peace, deepen diplomatic relations, and increase commercial ties.

Zhao and his entourage went immediately to their hotel, where they will rest for several hours. At 1830 the PRC premier will hold a meeting with President Betancur at Narino House, Colombia's government house, and later he will attend a dinner given in his honor by the president of Colombia.

Betancur Hosts Dinner

PY290522 Paris AFP in Spanish 0354 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Bogota, 28 Oct (AFP) -- Complete agreement of views on the international situation, especially regarding the foreign debt, Central America, and world peace, was expressed tonight by President Belisario Betancur and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang. The two statesmen made speeches during a dinner at Narino House hosted by the Colombian president for the PRC premier, who arrived today for a 3-day official visit.

Betancur noted the strengthened diplomatic ties between the two countries since their establishment 5 years ago and the achievements of the PRC in all areas thanks to its tenacity, which has roots thousands of years old.

Repeatedly citing Chinese thinkers like Confucius and Lao-Tse, Betancur pointed out that despite cultural differences and geographical distances, those relations are ever stronger, although the two countries still have much to learn about each other. The Colombian president then voiced his opposition to the arms race and asked that money invested in that race be invested to achieve peaceful technological progress for the good of mankind, which also calls for a solution to the heavy burden of the Third World's foreign debt.

He revealed that economic, cultural, and technical cooperation agreements resulted from his talks with Zhao today, thus establishing a landmark in the friendship between the two countries, which have common development objectives.

In turn, the PRC premier, after expressing the warm greetings of the PRC Government and people to Colombia, praised the performance of this South American country in various international forums and congratulated Nobel Prize laureate in literature Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

The PRC premier then renewed his country's support for the peacemaking efforts of the Contadora Group in Central America, suggesting that the differences in the region must be resolved by its inhabitants through talks among themselves and mechanisms set up for themselves, without foreign interference.

He noted that the PRC views sympathetically the efforts being made by the Latin American countries to preserve their economic and territorial sovereignty, especially those efforts directed at solving the foreign debt problem and promoting a new world economic order, in addition to those made to further North-South dialogue and South-South cooperation.

In conclusion, Zhao emphasized the need to continue developing bilateral cooperation, a task for which he offered the support of his government in order to attain ambitious common goals.

COMMUNIST LEADER URGES RELEASE OF U.S. HOSTAGES

PA281746 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1707 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Bogota, 28 Oct (DPA) -- Communist leader Alberto Rojas Puyo has asked the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) in Bogota to release unconditionally the U.S. pilot and missionaries who have been held since 5 October by one of their guerrilla fronts in the jungles of eastern Colombia.

The political leader, who was a member of the National Peace Commission, in referring to the situation of missionary Tim Caine, 50, his wife Bunny, 52, and pilot Steve Stelle, 34, said: "As a revolutionary militant, I make an urgent appeal to the members of the first FARC front, if they are still holding the two U.S. missionaries and the pilot, to release them without demanding ransom."

According to Rojas Puyo: "That front is violating the truce accord and cease-fire agreement signed with the government by holding those individuals, and if it is true, as a report from the United States says, that they are demanding ransom for their release, they are also violating the public guidelines of the FARC leadership."

The communist leader referred to an international press agency dispatch from Stanford [California], according to which the guerrilla group that kidnapped the two missionaries and the pilot is demanding $130,000 ransom for their release. According to the same report, a fourth missionary -- a pilot -- fled the scene and overflew landing strips of the FARC rebels, strewing leaflets stating that ransom would not be paid. Mel Wyman, spokesman and foreign affairs secretary of the mission "New Tribes", based in Stanford, was cited.

"We will not pay any ransom whatsoever," Wyman said, adding: "We do not believe they will obtain anything by killing innocent Christians," according to the international dispatch.

According to reports in Bogota, armed rebels kidnapped the four missionaries on 5 October when they landed on a remote landing strip in Morichal Viejo in a jungle region of eastern Colombia.

M-19 MEMBERS ACCUSED OF SAMUDIO ATTACK ARRESTED

PA272219 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Members of an M-19 [April 19 Movement] cell allegedly involved in the attack against an Army commander were arrested a few hours ago in (Simpaquira). The members of the guerrilla cell were taken to the (Institutos Militares Brigade). The investigation into the attack against General Rafael Samudio is in the hands of a military judge. The nine M-19 rebels were caught with war materiel used exclusively by the Colombian Armed Forces. The searches in (Simpaquira) began on the same day the high-ranking officer was attacked. The M-19 cell was part of the movement's Cundinamarca Group.

NEW PEACE COMMISSION MEMBERS VIEW PROCESS

PA241559 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Government and labor union members, politicians, and parlamentarians represented on the new Commission for Peace, Dialogue, and Verification have voiced an interest in working to achieve peace but do not conceal their concern over potential problems stemming from the makeup of this new commission. German Zea Hernandez, former minister and new peace commission member, today described the government's peace-seeking efforts as a failure. He said that instead of abating, violence is escalating to the point that the bloodshed is worse than that observed in a civil war. He could not predict the outcome of this commission's efforts. Nevertheless, he said that the country must stop violence.

Gilberto Vieira, secretary general of the Communist Party of Colombia who accepted the government's invitation to participate on the peace commission, expressed his disapproval of the failure to include active duty officers and labor union representatives on the commission.

Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez concurred with Vieira. However, he said that the work of this commission could be more flexible and effective.

[Begin recording] [Jimenez] We believe the makeup of the commission is better and more representative. Our wish is to contribute, to the extent possible, to the [word indistinct] of the peace process with those groups maintaining a truce. Of course, to achieve this the president of the republic must display clear guidelines and direction. We are waiting for that to happen in order to proceed to determine the best way to contribute to the peace process.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you support an extention of the truce within the peace process?

[Jimenez] No. We have already expressed our opinion in that regard. We do not think an extension of the truce would be advisable. We think it is better to seek the signing of an agreement leading to a lasting peace with the parties involved. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT REQUESTS POSTPONEMENT OF IMF MISSION

PA270343 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1847 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Bogota, 26 Oct (DPA) -- The Colombian Government has asked the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to postpone sending a mission to evaluate the economic adjustment program "until circumstances are more propitious" and voiced its displeasure over incidents hindering the efforts of the member countries, referring to the publication of a memorandum with instructions for the delegation. The group was scheduled to arrive in Bogota next Monday.

The government has some of the recommendations contained in the memorandum unacceptable. These were supposed to be confidential but were leaked to the media and published this week by the Bogota morning daily EL TIEMPO. This resulted in several reactions against the policies and conditions imposed by the IMF on the Colombian Government.

The recommendations call for continuing the process of the actual devaluation of the Colombian peso with regard to the U.S. dollar and state that for several months now the government had set this goal, but that it was never imposed by the IMF and that it had been achieved successfully.

The Colombian Government's request is included in a letter to the director-manager of the IMF, Jacques De Larosiere, which points out the need for "a more constructive dialogue between the institution and the country members."

PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets With Febres Cordero

PA271905 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Quito, 25 Oct (AFP) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero has said that "any frank and sincere position to achieve disarmament will be supported publicly by the Ecuadoran Government." He was replying to a question by a Peruvian journalist regarding a proposal by Peruvian President Alan Garcia on limiting the arms buildup. Febres Cordero received Peruvian journalists at the government palace last night on the occasion of his meeting with Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner, who is paying an official visit at the invitation of his Ecuadoran colleague, Edgar Teran.

After reminding them that he supports the need for worldwide disarmament, Febres Cordero told the newsmen that he maintains the same position "and with greater reason for the countries that require all their resources to construct a productive infrastructure" to generate national wealth for the welfare of the people.

The subject of disarmament will be included in the working conversations that Wagner and Teran will hold today in Quito, in addition to commerce, border integration, narcotics traffic, closer bilateral relations, and an analysis of the global and regional situation.

Regarding Wagner's visit, Febres Cordero said that "the step he has taken is very positive. It demonstrates that there is determination and a desire for talks and dialogue, to find solutions to the problems. Therefore, I consider it of singular importance."

Cooperation Agreements Signed

PA281454 Paris AFP in Spanish 0421 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Quito, 25 Oct (AFP) -- Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran and Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner tonight signed four agreements and decided to promote the full development of their relations "in view of the need to strengthen the climate of mutual trust and friendship between their peoples."

In a joint press bulletin, the foreign ministers stated that their talks "were dominated by the firm decision of the two governments to promote the full development of bilateral relations in view of the need to strengthen the climate of mutual trust and friendship between their peoples for the joint benefit of Ecuadorans and Peruvians."

They also said that constant increases in arms expenditures are a threat to peaceful coexistence and one of the greatest obstacles to the development of their peoples. They agreed to continue bilateral talks and discussions with other countries of the region to combat the arms race and promote the limitation and reduction of weapons." [quotation marks as received]

They also confirmed their adherence to and their determination to strengthen the Amazon Cooperation Treaty signed in July 1978 by the countries of the Amazon region, the Cartagena Agreement, and the Permanent South Pacific Commission, the subregional organizations to which they belong. The delegations discussed the situation of the Permanent Peruvian-Ecuadoran Economic Commission (CEPPE) and promised to hold a meeting of the commission in the first quarter of 1986.

According to the bulletin, the two foreign ministers stressed the importance of the Puyango-Tumbez binational irrigation project, and they agreed to promote it in order to utilize the Puyango-Tumbez and Catamayo-Chira hydrographic basins located on the border.

In addition to the press bulletin, the foreign ministers signed four government agreements on the fight against the illegal use and trafficking of drugs, cultural and educational exchange, scientific and technical cooperation, and exempting diplomatic and official passports from visa payments.

Foreign Minister Alan Wagner invited his Ecuadoran counterpart, Edgar Teran, to visit Peru officially. This invitation was accepted. The historic official visit, the first by a Peruvian foreign minister since the last border treaty in 1942, began yesterday and will conclude tomorrow at 0700, when Wagner is scheduled to return to Peru. The Peruvian delegation had dinner at the presidential palace tonight. Teran stressed the importance of this contact, which "will serve to consolidate gradually a climate of trust that will promote understanding and the full development of the relations of friendship and brotherhood that should exist between two neighboring peoples."

Wagner Departs

PA272235 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner ended his official visit to Ecuador yesterday. He returned to Peru on an Ecuatoriana de Aviacion plane.

Wagner, who arrived in Ecuador on Thursday, attended several events and meetings. Wagner recalled that 150 years had gone by before this historic meeting could be held. He made this statement when underscoring the importance of this step taken in the search for new relations of friendship between the two countries.

On this occasion, Ecuador and Peru signed several cooperation agreements and treaties. The two foreign ministers stressed the importance of a direct and honest dialogue between countries that, being neighbors, cannot ignore each other.

Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran was invited by his counterpart to visit Peru. The invitation was accepted by the Ecuadoran foreign minister, but a date for this visit has not been set.

EL DIARIO PRAISES PRESIDENT REAGAN'S UN SPEECH

PY282120 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 27 Oct 85 p 19

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In a speech marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, U.S. President Ronald Reagan clearly outlined the formula that, from the U.S. viewpoint, may help achieve world peace. The president said that conventional and nuclear disarmament will succeed if the disagreements that are dividing the world are overcome, because these disagreements have thus far prevented any serious consideration of disarmament initiatives.

There are controversial issues that must be analyzed and solved before [preceding word published in boldface] speaking about disarmament. The situations in the Far East and the Middle East, and in Afghanistan, Cuba, and Nicaragua -- should be settled before the United States can relax its guard and trust the USSR.

The President's speech gave a very clear definition, probably the first of its kind in the last 40 years, in which the cause of the conflict was clearly outlined. Ideology is not at issue here; it is the methods used to impose an ideology. The President said that the United States does not accept the forcible imposition of a life-style and that it will defend its position whatever the price. To this end, it must be strong and it must have weapons. If the cause of the conflict disappears, and if the USSR halts its attempt to subvert the world -- only in this case [preceding four words published in boldface] -- will it be possible to have peace and, therefore, arms will be unnecessary.

Never before has a U.S. president spoken so clearly at such an important forum where so many people can be reached, and at such an opportune moment as President Reagan has done this time. Obviously, neither the USSR nor its allies have welcomed the speech. No one could have been deceived, and no one was, because the speech has straightforwardly announced the U.S. strategy for Geneva.

While the controversial issues remain unresolved, and while the USSR does not give assurances that it will no longer promote such controversial issues, the United States will continue its rearmament program, including neutron, chemical, and space weapons. This time there will be no treaties that serve only as showcases and that later are violated; nor will there be any chances for terrorism or subversion. Negotiations, if any, should center around peace.

The propaganda campaign orchestrated by the USSR in the Western world has already begun to work by claiming that the commemoration of the 40th UN anniversary has been "a failure." Actually, it has been a success, because for the first time, what had to be said was said at the United Nations.

HOY ON WORSENING OF ARGENTINE INTERNAL SITUATION

PY290222 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Oct 85 p 10

[Unattributed editorial: "Argentina: A Threat to Democracy"]

[Text] The Argentine situation is clearly revealing a nation besieged by serious and persistent problems. The worst part is that there do not seem to be any solutions to these problems, at least none can be found in the rhetorical outbursts of the country's leaders. After all, mere words, no matter how fancy, cannot disguise facts which in the final analysis are what count in evaluating the good and the bad.

The promulgation of a decree imposing a state of siege has displayed before us the shortcomings of a nation that does not seem to have found the right path toward a better future. Furthermore, the arrests that have been made do not seem healthy and suitable measures capable of helping to reestablish order and collective security. The persistence of groups that seek power through violence is certainly reason enough for deep concern. It should worry not only the Argentines but the entire continent, which is closely following the developments in the southern cone. A country that is being devoured by anarchy and civil strife involving armed gangs of extremist leanings is a threat to the entire region and not only to the institutions of the country where the battle is being waged.

So far, the events that have been made public in the neighboring country draw a picture of confusion and contradictions. The trials of former commanders in chief have reopened wounds that should have been allowed to heal long ago. The latest terrorist attacks confirm the worst fears that violence at the service of politics is not a thing of the long-forgotten past, as had been said. On the contrary, it is now surging forth with remarkable strength and aggressiveness just as it did when subversion was rampant in Argentina. Lastly, there is a social crisis and a General Labor Confederation that is refusing the government's economic policy, which it has termed recessionary. This poses an additional burden that has worsened even further Argentina's very special situation.

Meanwhile, the tendency of the Argentine Government in the face of all these developments seems to be to resort to systematic rhetoric which, regardless of its goodwill, can hardly provide effective and concrete solutions to the problems at hand. The economic policy epitomized by the Austral Plan has barely begun to take hold and results are yet to be seen. Thus, there are not enough facts to make a final evaluation of whether the plan has been successful or an overwhelming and irretrievable failure. Democracy must be based on facts, not words. It must be based on actions and ability closely intertwined.

Publisher Scores Alfonsin

PY280105 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Oct 85 p 1

[Note by HOY owner-publisher Humberto Dominquez Dibb printed beneath a cartoon from the 24 October Buenos Aires LA NACION that depicts Argentine President Raul Alfonsin reading a newspaper proposal that Paraguayan President Alredo Stroessner be appointed president for life. President Alfonsin is depicted as saying: ...Get me the Paraguayan president...I would like to ask him for some advice..."]

[Text] Undoubtedly, some of the Argentine people were naive enough to vote for Raul Alfonsin, who is trying to destabilize the southern cone through pseudodemocratic attitudes. I make this statement from the viewpoint of someone who is part Argentine himself.

It is a real shame the Argentines voted for an incompetent man who has put on trial the men who defended the nation, the military men who are now beginning to react to this shameful situation that the Radical Civic Union has created in Argentina. What does this democracy have to say about the thousands of Argentines killed by terrorists?

Now the Argentine Government has realized what terrorism is and has levied a state of siege. Now Alfonsin's pseudodemocracy will find out what it is all about.

We also plan to provide information about Mr Raul Alfonsin's activities related to Yacyreta [binational Argentine-Paraguayan dam project] before he became president.

WAGNER DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT, FOREIGN INVESTMENT

PY282317 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 28 Oct 85

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] [Foreign Minister] Allan Wagner this week played the leading role in the most important step taken by Peruvian diplomacy concerning detente and mutual cooperation among neighboring countries to achieve development and integration. A "Panorama" reporter this afternoon talked with the foreign minister at his home, which is located in San Antonio District. Here is the interview:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr Minister, you have just returned from Ecuador. You will also visit Chile soon. What results do you expect to achieve for Peru through this new foreign policy initiative?

[Wagner] The visits I am making seek, on the one hand, to strengthen bilateral relations on a new basis of coexistence and harmony between Peru and each of our neighboring countries and, in general, with all Latin American countries.

[Reporter] Do you feel that this goal has not been previously achieved?

[Wagner] I feel that in past years there were some shadows in those relations. In this regard, these efforts are intended to dispel those shadows so that a new dawn breaks for Latin America and so that Peru contributes to that new dawn of sound coexistence, peace, and friendship, which is to remove the reasons for which we, the Latin American countries, have been accumulating large quantities of weapons based on security concepts motivated by the fact that our relations were not precisely as constructive as they should have been.

[Reporter] An agreement has been reached with Ecuador concerning precisely this matter of disarmament and the reduction of expenditures on arms purchases. How will this agreement be implemented?

[Wagner] We feel that the best way to implement this regional agreement is by conducting negotiations with the closest countries and then by taking firm, solid steps, in which every one of the countries involved feels that their security is being preserved, to gradually achieve the regional agreement proposed by the president. In this regard, the visit I made to Ecuador sought to ascertain at the highest Ecuadoran governmental level -- as indeed happened -- the Ecuadoran commitment to participate in this effort.

[Reporter] You have mentioned that Ecuador intends to and is committed with Peru to reduce expenditures on arms purchases. How will it be verified that our neighbor indeed meets this commitment?

[Wagner] By using two channels: On the one hand, through diplomatic contacts which, I am sure, will be very fruitful in the future given the atmosphere of confidence and harmony prompted by my visit; and on the other hand, through negotiations of a technical nature in which, of course, members of our Armed Forces will have to participate in order to verify the weapons each country possesses now, probe the possibilities of restricting the purchases of more sophisticated weapons, and then also determine how weapons purchases are to be reduced. All this is based on a new security concept by (?their) country.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, it is our understanding that another subject discussed with Ecuadoran Industries Minister Xavier Neira dealt with the Cartagena agreement. According to unofficial sources, Ecuador reportedly proposed to Peru the cancellation of Decision 24, that is, the one regulating foreign investments in our countries. Is this true?

[Wagner] I would say that it is vague. We held a meeting that was organized by the presidents of the Andean Pact countries and announced in the communique issued on 29 July on the occasion of their visit to Lima. We also held a meeting of Andean Pact foreign ministers a little over a month ago in which the ministers in charge of integration participated. On the latter occasion we decided that it was necessary to strengthen the Andean Pact through two approaches. The first is an emergency plan directed at reestablishing trade among the Andean Pact countries after it was disrupted by measures implemented by the member countries owing to the economic crisis they are experiencing. The second approach is an adjustment of the original mechanisms and instruments of the Cartagena consensus that were agreed upon 14 years ago and are no longer in keeping with the reality of the subregional and world economy. As part of this review that we are conducting in order to issue an amendment by the end of the year, we are taking into account the the need to change, among other things, the industrial program which, as I have already said, was suitable at the time the consensus was signed, but now has to be updated. We also feel that the agricultural sector and the rural development of the Andean subregion must be upgraded in the list of priorities.

[Reporter] But Mr Minister, I would like to repeat my question: What is Peru's attitude toward Decision 24? It would seem that Ecuador has decided to pay no heed to this decision and is shopping for foreign investments.

[Wagner] No country has refused to comply with Decision 24. Decision 24 is a mechanism designed for reconciling foreign investment policies of member countries of the Andean integration system; it is not actually part of the Cartagena consensus. The foreign ministers have agreed that Decision 24 must be revised, because it was conceived within the framework of relatively abundant international funds. Therefore, Decision 24 was somewhat influenced by the then recent experience of Latin American countries with the imperialist role played by foreign capital in our region and the difficulties that our countries had encountered in their efforts to preserve their sovereignty over natural resources. We feel that under the present circumstances, considering that international funds are no longer freely available and the fact that we are heavily burdened by our foreign debt, we must take another look at the problem of foreign investments and the role that foreign capital can play in the development of our countries. President Alan Garcia has clearly stated that as far as we are concerned, foreign investments can play a significant role in our development as long as they help finance this development and as long as we set the rules necessary for making these investments yield some profit for the country. Taking all this into account, I have joined the consensus of the Cartagena meeting to revise Decision 24 to change its defensive attitude toward foreign capital and turn it into a mechanism capable of guiding foreign investments and making sure that these investments will help national development on terms agreeable to our countries.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, whenever the arms race issue has come up in our relations with Chile, it has given rise to disagreements and tension, at least in the opinion of certain experts. Will you present some concrete proposal at your meeting with your Chilean counterpart, a proposal different, perhaps, from the one the Peruvian Government submitted in Ecuador?

[Wagner] Not different, because these talks will take place within the same strategic framework which, as I have already said, implies launching talks at the bilateral level and then gradually turning them into a multilateral dialogue by incorporating one after another all the countries of the region in order to arrive at a regional accord.

During our talks with Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle in Arica, we will establish a basic politico-diplomatic framework for negotiations dealing with the reduction and restriction of arms and the implementation of other measures aimed at enhancing mutual trust in the fields of security and development. We will also decide on the prodecure for further talks between Chile and Peru in connection with the arms race, and once the meeting is over, you will have the chance to find out everything about the results of these talks.

[Reporter] We hope so, Mr Minister. Thank you.

LURIGANCHO PRISONERS' 'REBELLIOUS ATTITUDE' CITED

PY262045 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1537 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Lima, 26 Oct (EFE) -- The National Penitentiary Institute last night reported that a serious situation has arisen in Lima's Lurigancho Prison due to the rebellious attitude of imprisoned terrorists. This situation comes 2 weeks after the massacre in the prison's "British Cellblock," where the terrorists who have not yet been tried are housed. During an inspection by authorities, the prisoners started a fire in their cellblock, which they had turned into a fortress. Thirty inmates died, and other deaths remain unclarified. According to the National Penitentiary Institute, the prisoners have vowed that they will not be transferred to another prison, such as the almost-completed Canto Grande Prison in Lima, where their movements will be more restricted than in Lurigancho. It was reported that the terrorists in Lurigancho refuse to eat the same food as the other prisoners, and that they are causing great property damage to the prison. The imprisoned Shining Path members make holes in the walls and communicate with other cellblocks, causing unrest and promoting rebellion among the rest of the prisoners. The penitentiary reported that the government has already begun an action by which hundreds of prosecutors, judges, and lawyers are visiting Peruvian jails to try to solve the problems caused by the slow administration of justice in Peru. According to the penitentiary, this government action may be hindered or halted altogether by the rebellious attitude and provocations of the terrorist prisoners.

33 SHINING PATH GUERRILLAS KILLED IN CLASH

PY281250 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 28 Oct 85

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] A terrorist gang, who left Huanuco bound for Huari, where they were to take shelter, has clashed with the forces of order. Thirty-three Shining Path members were killed in the town of (Rapayan).

CHILEAN CITIZEN CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE

PY240135 Paris AFP in Spanish 2211 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Lima, 23 Oct (AFP) -- Judge Isabel Valdez Caro has reported that Israel Martin Carrasco Flores, a Chilean citizen, has been imprisoned in a penitentiary located in the city of Piura, 1,050 km north of Lima. Carrasco Flores has been charged with committing espionage. Carrasco was caught by Peruvian policemen while he was taking pictures of the North Peruvian Oil pipeline, which transports to the Pacific coast the petroleum that is being extracted from the Amazonian jungle area. The pipeline is considered of strategic importance for the national security. The judge ordered Carrasco's imprisonment based on a report made by Piura Provincial Prosecutor Daniel Agurto, who, according to the Peruvian penal code, charged Carrasco Flores with espionage.

SANGUINETTI CONVEYS SOLIDARITY TO ALFONSIN

PY290156 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0012 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Montevideo, 28 Oct (EFE) -- President Julio Maria Sanguinetti today conveyed to his Argentine counterpart, Raul Alfonsin, Uruguayan solidarity with his firm decision to defend democracy. In the wake of the decree imposing the state of siege in Argentina, Sanguinetti conveyed by telephone to Alfonsin his personal support and that of the Uruguayan people, the Presidential Press Secretariat reported today. Sanguinetti said President Alfonsin's personal qualities and profound republican conviction are no doubt guarantees that he will defend democracy.

IGLESIAS ON AREA DEBT, CENTRAL AMERICAN CRISIS

PY282250 Paris AFP in Spanish 1531 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Oct (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias has stated here that the Cartagena group (the 11 most indebted countries in the region) has allowed Latin America to establish a dialogue on the foreign debt, but that it has not yet achieved its main objectives. Currently the temporary secretary of the group, the Uruguayan foreign minister termed the Latin American foreign debt, which totals some $360 billion, as an eminently political problem, although it also includes technical difficulties and legal problems deriving from the debtor-creditor relationship.

According to Iglesias, former president of the Latin American Economic System [SELA], the recent IMF and World Bank meeting held in Seoul gave certain recognition to the Cartagena Consensus admitting that the debt is something more than a technical problem and that it is still far from a solution. The Uruguayan foreign minister stressed the need to link this problem to the issues of trade, protectionism, and the granting of new capital. Latin American unity is indispensable, but without abandoning the idea that negotiations must be conducted bilaterally, he stated.

Referring to a possible overall arrangement, Iglesias stated that in theory he fully agrees with it. I think it is an ideal position, he stated, but I find it impossible in practice. Iglesias explained that the consolidation of an agreement of this type is conditioned by the very different individual situations of each of the countries of the region. These countries have a very different defensive capacity and a very unequal debt, and I realize that an overall agreement is legally and practically impossible. According to the foreign minister, joint action must be focused on the things that are feasible and effective, because it would be of no use to waste all our efforts in seeking unreachable objectives.

Moreover, he stressed the need for confidence and goodwill for cooperation among the parties involved in the Central American conflict. He warned that if the peace treaty sought by the Contadora Group (Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico) is not signed, we are going to have very difficult and turbulent times in the region, with inexorable repercussions throughout Latin America.

Iglesias concluded by condemning the latest actions of international terrorism, the apartheid policy imposed by South Africa, and the recent execution in Pretoria of Benjamin Moloise.

MARATHON QUESTIONING OF MINISTER CONTINUES

PY291134 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0930 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpts] After nearly 12 hours, Interior Minister Carlos Manini Rios continues to be questioned in the Chamber of Deputies. This legislative body rejected a Colorado Party proposal to recess until this afternoon. However, a recess was called at 0100 today, and it lasted 3 hours despite the fact that it was to have lasted only 45 minutes.

The session began with the questioning of jurisdictional matters by Broad Front Deputy Carlos Negro, who was detained for 17 miniutes during the dislodging of the Artigas Institute for Teachers [IPA], which had been occupied by demonstrating teachers.

Afterward, Deputy (Yamandu Pau) from the 99 List explained in detail how the dislodging took place. He also criticized the administration of Minister Manini Rios and said that he is not serving the country.

In turn, Minister Manini explained that an administrative investigation of the police precinct had been ordered to determine the seriousness of the incident and to eventually apply the corresponding punishments. He also said that the explanations submitted to him by the police involved differ substantially from what Deputy Negro reported, especially about his identifying himself to the policemen.

Intense political discussions took place early this morning during the Chamber of Deputies recess and it was learned that the questioning of the interior minister might lead to either a vote of censure or a declaration that his explanations are unsatisfactory.

SILVA HERZOG ON DEBT REPAYMENT, MORATORIUM

PA251523 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog said yesterday before the Labor Congress that Mexico's economic policy will follow the path of negotiation. He added that this is the avenue that will bring tangible results to our country.

Silva Herzog added that no impositions will be accepted from anyone and that Mexico says "no" to a moratorium because it is impossible to think of negotiations of a global nature, as the debt problem is also a political problem.

Silva Herzog asserted that the problem with the foreign debt is not so much repayment, but attending to it as a service to Mexico. In addition, the finance secretary said that once interest rates change Mexico will save $5 billion over the next few years. He added that it is necessary to grow to be able to pay.

Labor, Industry Support Payment

FL252032 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0045 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 24 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Organized labor and industry expressed their support today for the decision of the federal government not to declare a moratorium on payment of the foreign debt, because such a measure would create serious problems for Mexico. The leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), Fidel Velazquez Sanchez, said that not declaring a moratorium on debt payments would benefit Mexico because it would permit it to go forward and would have little social impact. He said the CTM, which has more than 4 and 1/2 million members, supports a just and fair solution to the debt problem [words indistinct]. He said it would be advantageous for Mexico to renegotiate the debt, but this does not imply the declaration of a moratorium, rather a long-range agreement to pay.

The head of the Workers Bank, Gustavo Romero Kolbeck, said that declaring a unilateral moratorium on payment of the debt would cause serious problems for Mexico, so renegotiation is the proper avenue. He said that Mexican Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Jesus Silva Herzog's declaration yesterday about not declaring a moratorium was correct, because we must grow in order to pay.

The president of the Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce, Nicolas Madahuar Camara, has rejected a moratorium on debt payments, reiterating that the international community must show greater understanding with Mexico so it can meet its obligations. The present economic situation is difficult, he said, and we cannot expect a solution to come from abroad. A solution can come from the common effort of all the productive sectors to create the wealth necessary to raise national production, he said. Maintaining and strengthening a mixed economy is indispensable to progress, or nothing will work and no one will benefit, he added.

Madahuar Camara said it is more necessary now than ever to reopen the national market to foreign trade but that this must be done slowly and rationally in order not to affect industry.

DELVALLE ON ECONOMIC POLICY, LABOR CODE

PA281701 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 28 Oct 85

[Text] During a rally last Saturday in Capira on the occasion of Honorable Legislator Alberto Aleman Boyd's birthday, President Eric Arturo Delvalle stressed the importance of harmonious cooperation between the executive and legislative branches.

President Delvalle noted that he is aware the country has difficulties but that, with the help of all Panamanians, "we will bring the country out of them, regardless of the cost, without any foreign intervention."

"I do not have any doubts, and I hope that none of you has them. This country will move forward with us because we are the best and the brightest," he emphasized.

The president said that he is maintaining permanent consultations with all sectors of the Panamanian community.

He asserted that everything will be done on matters of new economic policy, a new agriculture-livestock policy will be broadly discussed, and the best Panamanian interests will prevail in the laws approved by the Legislative Assembly. "We are not going to consult with any international organization on the laws that we are going to pass," he added.

President Delvalle also stated that the job security required by public workers has been reiterated and that work is arduously underway to promote administrative careers.

"We have also assured public workers that the agreement reached several months ago which is still pending solution will be concluded before the end of this month," he added.

The president assured the labor sector that there is no draft reform to the Labor Code.

"We will discuss any amendment that must be made to the Labor Code, and we will seek every possible alternative so that the labor sector will continue to contribute to national production," he stated.

Concluding, President Delvalle noted that he has offered Panama as the host for an amphictyonic congress so that all presidents of America who wish to "may join in this battle, in this effort to demonstrate to the countries that have the most that we do not want to pay with the fruit of our development and with the fruit of progress and welfare needed by our peoples. [quotation marks as published]

COSTA RICA

OPPOSITION TO VISIT BY NICARAGUA'S BORGE VIEWED

PA281319 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 20 Oct 85 p 4 A

[Text] Several Costa Rican civic organizations are making preparations to protest, obstruct, and boycott Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge's visit to Costa Rica.

Bernal Urbina Pinto, president of the Free Costa Rica Movement (MCRL), said that his group and others are ready to take to the streets to protest the Sandinist leader's arrival.

Borge was invited to Costa Rica by the National University's School of International Relations to participate in the eighth seminar of political and academic leaders of Latin America and the United States set for 30 October-1 November.

Former Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio, now a candidate for deputy of the National Liberation Party, has stated that Tomas Borge is an "executioner of his people" and an "aggressor and destructer of the Costa Rican people."

He warned that Borge should not come here to vouch for his dictatorship and create more confusion about what has happened and is happening between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Urbina Pinto, meanwhile, indicated that an information campaign is being prepared to remind Costa Ricans who Tomas Borge is. "What this man thinks must be told; what he has done and plans to do against Costa Rica must be known," the MCRL president said.

He said the Nicaraguan interior minister is responsible for the deaths of two civil guardsmen at Las Crucitas on 31 May because he is in charge of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], whose men killed the Costa Rican policemen.

"We will take to the streets to protest against Borge and his visit, which is unwelcome by Costa Ricans," Urbina Pinto said, adding that pride should bring everyone out of his or her home.

The leader remarked that he cannot understand how Costa Ricans dared invite to their country a member of the dictatorship that is oppressing a sister people.

Former Foreign Minister Volio, on the other hand, said that "our freedoms cannot, out of naivete and weak national pride and security, promote the goals of those who are anxiously seeking ways to destroy them." The candidate for deputy expressed his confidence that the Costa Rican Government will deny Borge the visa. "Our democratic people will be offended and Costa Rica's position in the international community will be weakened by the Nicaraguan minister's visit," he concluded.

GUTIERREZ SAYS NICARAGUAN CHARGES 'UNFOUNDED'

PA251700 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Costa Rica has again informed Nicaragua that its claims about attacks are unfounded. In a response letter sent to Nicaragua yesterday following accusations about attacks on 9 and 17 September, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Guiterrez said that such accusations are unfounded.

The Costa Rican document was addressed to Nicaraguan [acting] Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco. It has been reported that the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] is prepared to indiscriminately shoot at whatever moves south of the San Juan River, thus ignoring the border.

Regarding the Nicaraguan charge that on 8 September there were attacks from Costa Rica, the foreign minister said that Managua does not accept the fact that Costa Rica exerts its authority over its border area territory. Foreign Minister Gutierrez explains in his note to Mr Tinoco that it is precisely the continuous Nicaraguan aggressions that makes proper relations difficult. Gutierrez said that the painful incidents that have damaged these relations, such as those in Las Crucitas, have not been promoted by the United States or by any other country. He added that the only explanation is that the EPS, the only party responsible for these regrettable events, could be serving the interests of other states, something that would be absurd and painful and that the Costa Rica Government refuses to accept.

The Costa Rican foreign minister was emphatic in stating that the Managua aggression against Costa Rican territory is what weakens Costa Rica-Managua relations. He said that the investigation of the CIA ordered by the U.S. Senate regarding the Las Crucitas incident will not harm Costa Rica's image because an OAS commission has already determined who did the shooting on that occasion. Gutierrez said that he does not believe that Nicaraguan-Costa Rican relations are becoming weaker because they are at a point at which it is not possible for them to become any weaker. He said that the deterioration was not produced by the CIA but by the actions of the Nicaraguan government.

EDITORIAL REJECTS MONGE STANCE ON NICARAGUA

PA271615 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 17 Oct 85 p 14 A

[Editorial: "The Totalitarian Circle Has Closed"]

[Text] No one who has studied contemporary communist history in any depth, can be unaware of the fact that this movement unfailingly goes through several steps before establishing its totalitarian model. In every case in which this historical process has taken place -- except, of course, when communism has been imposed by military conquest, as in the case of Eastern Europe, or by casual opportunism, as in the case of Castro's Cuba -- one sees an evolution from a regime with apparent liberties and pluralism to another of total control, not only of power but of society as well.

It is possible that ignorance of this historic teaching has led many political analysts with democratic beliefs, and many governments on both sides of the Atlantic, to misinterpret the meaning and the nature of the misnamed Sandinist revolution. The creation of a democratic forum on the Panamanian island of Contadora to lead the government that rose by force of weapons after the fall of Somoza along free paths is the best proof of this crass ignorance.

From the outset, the so-called Sandinist regime had a clear vision of the path it would take. Defying historial and geographical circumstances that not even Marx would have minimized, the Sandinist movement, indoctrinated and trained in Cuba, using precisely the Cuban experience, developed an undoubtedly masterful strategy, so that once the Somozist regime had fallen, the Marxist-Leninist commanders could get to Managua first and take control of power behind a democratic mask, but with all the weapons in their hands.

Everything that has followed this event is nothing more than the transition, already planned in the Leninist textbooks, from a democratic to a proletariat revolution. Contadora, being partially ignorant of this historical phenomenon, played a very important role in that transition.

Almost coinciding with the political and diplomatic breakdown of the Contadora Group, Commander Daniel Ortega, the putative president of Nicaragua, virtually announced the dictatorship of the Nicaraguan proletariat yesterday, when he abolished with a single stroke of the pen all the basic aspects of the fundamental statute of the republic which the parties and groups that fought against the dynasty had established in 1979 to last until the country's constitution was enacted.

Nothing has happened to justify this change from a disguised regime of oppression to an unmasked totalitarian system. The abolition of all, absolutely all liberties, including freedom of movement within the country, freedom of association, freedom of the press and of thought, freedom to strike, and freedom of communication, immerses the Nicaraguan people in a dictatorship as somber as Poland's.

In Nicaragua, the die has been cast. Nothing will be able to change the conditions of a regime that takes control of the entire society in such a way. That is why we deplore the fact that President Monge, in Israel, with not much sense of reality, has announced the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with a country that has just taken on the features and nature of a regime that in every way denies the democratic destiny that Latin America has chosen in the last few years.

PILOT TALAVERA ARRIVES, VIEWS SALVADORAN ARREST

PA251938 San Mose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] At a news conference with Nicaraguan-Costa Rican pilot Julio Romero Talavera after having waited for more than 6 hours, newsmen asked him about his years in prisons and the reasons for his arrest.

As soon as the interview began, President Luis Alberto Monge told newsmen: I beg you not to ask questions of a political nature at this time because I think that it would be inhuman to ask such questions of our friend Julio Romero Talavera now. Those kinds of questions can be asked in a few days, he added.

While the president was saying this, a foreign newsman kept asking questions. Angered, the president left the room leaving Romero Talavera with the newsmen and his relatives.

Romero Talavera said that the FMLN is the vanguard of the Salvadoran people. I admit, he said, that the FMLN is the vanguard of the Salvadoran people. Later, he complained about the most shameful attitude that the Salvadoran Government -- regardless of who was in the government -- held for more than four years thus injuring all Costa Ricans by injuring him.

Romero Talavera was arrested 4 years and 9 months ago when his plane was intercepted and he was accused of transporting arms for the Salvadoran guerrillas. For this reason, he was sentenced to 25 years in prison. He arrived in Costa Rica yesterday at 1630.

Romero Talavera was asked about his links to the Salvadoran guerrillas. The pilot said his ties are with the Central American people. He noted: The Central Americans here have [words indistinct] and we must be united, at the side of the people and against the oppressors of the people.

Regarding his future now that he is back in Costa Rica, he said that as a Christian he does not know what God has in store for him and for this reason he will wait calmly. He stated that he does not know whether he will be going to Nicaragua and that he does not want to make any statement about what he will be doing in the future.

Romero Talavera was asked if his release depended on the safety of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, who was kidnapped on 10 September. The pilot answered: If anyone has been in danger of being murdered by the Salvadoran military it was I. He also said that Ines Guadalupe Duarte was captured by and had the guarantee of being in the hands of the people. Romero Talavera said that that question, which had much political significance, could only be answered in that manner.

The pilot said that when he was captured on 25 January 1981 in Usulutan, El Salvador, he was fulfilling his duty as a Costa Rican and exercising his right to save the life of a fellow countryman. That was my mission, he said.

He added emphatically that it was absolutely false that there were arms in the light plane he had been piloting, as the Salvadoran military authorities that put him on trial and sentenced him to 25 years in prison charged. His relatives denied this charge for almost 5 years and kept saying that Romero Talavera had been asked to make the trip to rescue a wounded person. However, the Salvadoran Army always maintained that the Costa Rican pilot went to El Salvador with arms for the guerrillas.

The released pilot said that thanks to the efforts of the Costa Rican Government and people, and to the solidarity of the Salvadoran people his released was secured. He accused the Salvadoran Government of having assumed a negative, non-fraternal position toward him.

During his interview, the Costa Rican pilot was highly emotional and willing to talk, although it had been said that he did not want to talk with the media.

WEAPONS PURCHASE CONSIDERED TO PROTECT AIRSPACE

PA251636 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] The Costa Rican Government wants to purchase weapons but has not made a decision. President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez has categorically stated that although the government wants to purchase weapons, especially to protect the country from violations of its airspace, this issue has not been decided. The president said that outside Costa Rica there are individuals who have been swayed by the campaign stating that we are becoming armed, that we are creating an army, and that we are purchasing weapons. However, he made it clear that this is false and is part of an international campaign launched against Costa Rica.

Monge Alvarez admitted that indeed some consideration has been given to the idea that perhaps we will need the appropriate weapons to protect our airspace, which has been subject to constant violations, because we stand helpless to protect it. President Monge Alvarez said that it is completely false that the government has contacted a friendly country to purchase weapons. To date, that possibility has only been studied as an effective means of protecting the country's sovereignty and in airspace, which has been subject to the greatest number of violations. Monge Alvarez said that the government's idea is to have the right weaponry to repel any violation of our airspace, thereby ensuring that we are respected because we have the means to defend ourselves. However, the President concluded by stating that a decision has not been reached on this issue.

Monge reiterated that there has not been a change regarding Nicaragua. The president said that as long as Nicaragua does not formally state that future incidents will be prevented and does not offer an explanation for the Las Crucitas incident, Costa Rica will not normalize relations with that neighbor country. He explained that as is the case everywhere, there are newsmen who are biased towards the Sandinist rulers, and that his statement that Costa Rica wanted to normalize relations with Nicaragua because the situation that prevails with a neighboring country is uncomfortable was misrepresented. He warned that everything depends on the explanation Nicaragua must offer our country for the Las Crucitas incident.

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO SIGN CONTADORA DOCUMENT

FL282216 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2240 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Costa Rica is ready to sign the peace and cooperation document the Contadora Group has submitted for Central America, Costa Rican Ambassador to Mexico Angel Edmundo Solano has asserted.

The diplomat said that contrary to appearances, Costa Rica's nationalistic and independent stand is wise and responds to a need for understanding to achieve a peaceful coexistence in the region.

In an interview with the Mexican daily UNO MAS UNO, Edmundo Solano said: My country is willing to sign the Contadora document. We are ready to get involved directly in the negotiating process because it is evident it is the only way to obtain peace.

He added: I want to make clear that Costa Rica maintains a nationalistic and independent stand resulting from the most ancient democracy in Central America. My country is willing to contribute with all possible means in obtaining a peaceful solution for the area.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE VISIT TO U.S., SPAIN PLANNED FOR NOVEMBER

PY290056 Paris AFP in Spanish 2357 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Oct (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte will make an official visit to the United States on 1 November and to Spain on 5 November, a Foreign Ministry spokesman reported today.

Although the presidential itinerary has not been officially disclosed, it has been unofficially reported that Duarte will go to Washington first, where he will possibly be received by President Ronald Reagan.

Duarte has requested that the Legislative Assembly grant a leave of absence from 31 October to 10 November to go on this trip.

In Washington, Duarte will give a lecture on terrorism and its escalation worldwide at the National Press Club, the source said.

In Spain, Duarte will meet with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, with King Juan Carlos, and with political and social representatives to discuss the Salvadoran situation.

It has also been unofficially reported that Defense Minister Eugenio Vides Casanova today left for Miami on an undisclosed mission.

DUARTE, COMMANDERS DISCUSS WAVE OF KIDNAPPINGS

PY282204 Paris AFP in Spanish 2048 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Oct (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte today met in private with members of the Armed Forces High Command in order to design a new anti-guerrilla strategy, it has been learned from official sources.

It has also been reported that Duarte has given instructions to security organizations to redouble measures to protect senior civilian and military officials to prevent them from being kidnapped by guerrillas.

Duarte's meeting with the senior military officers was called to discuss specifically the situation stemming from the kidnapping of Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos, director of Civil Aeronautics of El Salvador.

Avalos was kidnapped last Saturday afternoon from his farm in Cojutepeque, 35 km east of San Salvador. Since then there have been no reports on his whereabouts.

According to reliable sources, most commanders of the main Salvadorn garrisons attended the meeting with President Duarte, who reportedly asked them to review their current policies on protection for civilian and military officials and to design a new strategy in the face of the guerrilla onslaught.

It has been reported that with the senior officers Duarte discussed the usefulness of creating a National Security Council, a consultative organization that would be charged with addressing future cases of kidnapping and similar cases.

No group has yet claimed credit for Avalos' kidnapping, but there is undisguised concern in political and military circles about the repercussions this case might have.

Avalos' kidnapping occurred just 2 days after the conclusion of government-FMLN negotiations that resulted in the release of President Duarte's daughter, Ines Guadalupe, who was exchanged for 22 political prisoners.

Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas mediated in these negotiations that also prompted the release by the guerrillas of student Ana Villeda, a friend of the Duarte family, and 23 mayors, and the release by the government of 92 injured FMLN guerrillas.

Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo has confirmed that the meeting the president held today with the military commanders was designed to discuss security issues, especially the crisis stemming from the frequent kidnappings perpetrated by the guerrillas.

ARENA COMMUNIQUE VIEWS DUARTE NEGOTIATIONS

PA262339 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 26 Oct 85 p 2

[Paid advertisement of the Nationalist Republican Alliance: "Communique" entitled "Fatherland, Yes; Communism, No"]

[Text] The Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, in view of the events involving the release of President Duarte's daughter, feels compelled to give its opinion on the meaning of such events.

As a group of Salvadoran citizens, and because it is the main opposition political forum, ARENA cannot but voice its pleasure over the success of President Duarte in obtaining the release of his daughter, Ines Guadalupe, her friend, and the Christian Democratic mayors who were all kidnapped. The latter were favored in a circumstantial manner.

However, it is sad to admit and remember that the negotiations carried out with the subversive delinquents ceased being a point of honor since 1980, when the respect for the laws, nationalism, and patriotism became mere words, with no meaning at all for the subsequent Christian Democratic administrations.

Never before in the history of our fatherland had we endured such a deplorable situation, in spite of the fact we have been enduring the accelerated deterioration of the same. We will continue struggling to prevent further problems, because we believe our political group is on the side of truth. Therefore, and now with renewed willingness, our patriotism encourages us to take another step forward and cry: "At the service of the fatherland."

The interests of the fatherland should be sacred to all citizens, but for a ruler whose responsibilities go beyond any effort to define these interests, there cannot be anything above his patriotism nor can there be any personal interests that will replace the national interests, the interests of the people and of the country. History is filled with examples of persons who placed their duty, their responsibility, and national interests above their own private interests and were filled with glory and made many sacrifices, as they realized that to be in command is not a privilege, but an honor and a very heavy burden.

For some reason, Christian Democracy has written dim pages in view of its lack of loyalty to the people and the country which has been entrusted to them. In this respect, we recall how [former Chilean President] Frei Montalva, also called the Chilean Kerensky, turned the presidency over to communist Salvador Allende, and the subsequent problems resulting from this.

However, El Salvador, like Phoenix, will emerge from its current chaos, because it has great and valuable resources. It has a professional Armed Forces, which defends our flag with high patriotism, and abides by its slogan: "God, Union, and Liberty." It also has an efficient productive sector, of which there are few in the world, that only need to have their security protected in order to give all they can. We also have an exemplary people, noble and hard-working, who aspire to live in peace in order to work with dignity and freedom, but not with that liberty that the Christian Democracy claims and only serves to remind us of Madame Rolland when she said before being killed at the guillotine: "Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name."

In view of the aforementioned, ARENA will propose to the Salvadoran people, thorugh the National Assembly, the following:

1 -- A draft bill that will prohibit all types of negotiations in cases of kidnappings, as it is believed that such negotiations, such as the one we now comment and others, have been severe blows to the fighting morale of our Armed Forces inflicted by those whose main responsibility is to maintain it unharmed and which threaten national security, which is the right of the entire people.

2 -- A recommendation to the Executive Branch so it will break relations with the Sandino-Communist Goverment of Nicaragua as this government is the instrument of international communism in the area which encourages subversion and terrorism in our country.

Out of respect for our heroic people and for the patriotism and courage shown by our Armed Forces and the resulting admiration they deserve, ARENA patriotically cries with emotion: "Fatherland, yes, communism, no."

[Signed] ARENA

REBELS FAIL TO RELEASE 9 MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS

PA262032 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 26 Oct 85 pp 4, 35

[Text] The terrorist leaders have given no explanation on the 9 municipal officials whose whereabouts are unknown in spite of the fact that they were included in the list of 38 persons who were to be released by the terrorists in exchange for 22 subversives in San Salvador prisons.

As has been reported in connection with the kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, there were negotiations that led to what has been reported as an exchange. The government offered the release of 22 terrorists and permission for 96 crippled guerrillas who were in the mountains to leave the country. The FMLN leaders promised that they would release Ines Duarte, Her friend, and 38 municipal officials.

However, there was general surprise when it was established that the terrorists only released 23 mayors and did not release 9 others (figures as published). One of the officials who has not been released is Jose Arturo Velasquez, alderman of Uluazapa, San Miguel Department, who was kidnapped on 10 March 1985 and who was seen in the hands of the terrorists in Perguin. Another official in the same situation is Jose Santos Francisco Florez, mayor of Cacaopera. Others are Casimiro Fuentes, Luis Alonso Rios, and Victor Manuel Melendez, who are policemen of Cacaopera. The others are Jose Rufino Ramos, a driver also from Cacaopera, and Pedro Duaz and Rene Ramos, from Cacaopera also; and Victoriano Herrera, a former mayor who was taken by force from his home by terrorists.

The relatives of the persons who have not been released have asked those persons who mediated in the negotiations, especially Archbishop Rivera y Damas and Father Ignacio Ellacuria, to protest strongly because the agreement has not been fulfilled and to meet immediately with the intermediaries in Panama, especially with General Noriega.

The relatives have also asked President Duarte to make efforts to secure the release of the municipal officials, who are humble and hard-working people, since there cannot be a "humanization of the conflict" when some people are released and others are held.

Yesterday some relatives of the kidnapped officials made telephone calls to EL DIARIO DE HOY to say that they hope that the government will intensify its efforts to secure the release of their loved ones.

In accordance with its role of neutral mediator, the ICRC agrees to ensure, under the protection of the Red Cross flag, the transfer of these persons.

[Date] 24 October 1985

[Signed] FMLN representative [no name given]

(Martin Potter), ICRC representative

FMLN AGREES NOT TO HARM OFFICIALS' RELATIVES

PA262130 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Oct 85 pp 4, 39

[Text] The contents of the agreement signed in Panama by delegates of the government and of the terrorists could help solve the situation of violence.

One of the points in the agreement says the subversives have committed themselves not to harm the relatives of officials, militarymen, or politicians involved in the conflict.

Following basic principles of universal legal norms, the relatives of persons involved in events, situations, and circumstances should not be attacked, kidnapped, captured, wounded, or have their dignity offended. The FMLN-FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front] subversives, through the agreement signed by their delegates, will no longer kidnap or attack relatives of militarymen or public officials.

In this regard, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas made comments on the case to the communication media, indicating that the agreement signed in Panama will bring many benefits within the pacification process.

We consulted government sources concerning the general contents of the agreement signed in Panama and specifically the point concerning the commitment to respect defenseless persons, and they told us that "they will believe it when they see it."

They also commented that the FMLN-FDR terrorists do not respect agreements or anything, nor do they maintain any ethics concerning the country's situation.

Concerning the kidnapping of Mrs Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran and Miss Ana Cecilia Villeda Sosa, the government spokesmen said that it was not until yesterday that the FMLN claimed full responsibility for the kidnapping.

FARABUNDO MARTI ON TALAVERA REMARKS IN COSTA RICA

PA272334 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] In a report we have received from Costa Rica, we are told that companero Julio Romero Talavera arrived at 1600 at the airport in Costa Rica. During a news conference Talavera, the pilot, reaffirmed his support for the FMLN and for the guerrillas because they truly represent the Salvadoran people. He also criticized the government and the Armed Forces. Talavera denounced the cruel tortures to which he was subjected by the repressive corps and Duarte's puppet Army during the 4 years he was held in prison.

Companero Talavera receive the greetings of the Salvadoran people fighting the puppet dictatorship.

ARMY SUFFERS 30 CASUALTIES IN REBEL CLASH

PA272115 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Attention, attention, during an attack on the Ramon Belloso Battalion positioned on the La Virgen Hill, La Laguna, Chalatenango Department, our guerrilla forces inflicted 30 casualties. These casualties were inflicted with rifle and 50 caliber machine-gun fire. Our guerrilla forces withdrew without any problem.

Attention, attention Coprefa [Armed Forces Press Committee] gentlemen, we are reporting that we inflicted 30 casualties on the [word indistinct] Ramon Belloso Battalion in Chalatenango Department. Make a note in your little booklets that these casualties were inflicted by our guerrilla forces on La Virgen Hill, La Laguna. The criminal, arrogant, and bigmouthed Ochoa [Sigifredo Ochoa] is suffering one defeat after another here in this guerrilla territory of Chalatenango.

GUATEMALA

ORPA SEIZES SUCHITEPEQUEZ TOWN FOR 2 HOURS

PA241854 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 21 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] Suchitepequez -- On Saturday, approximately 150 heavily armed men who identified themselves as members of ORPA [Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms] seized the town of Santa Barbara, Suchitepequez. They held a rally that lasted almost 2 hours and killed a civil self-defense patrolman who tried to escape.

The dead man was identified as 27-year-old German Macario Lazaro who tried to flee to his home when he saw the armed men. He was then shot to death.

Reports state that the unidentified men arrived at 1600 on Saturday with submachineguns and other firearms. They surrounded the town and gathered the townspeople to force them to attend an anti-government rally. The harangues ended at approximately 1630, but the unidentified men remained in the town. The residents became frightened, locked their stores, and took refuge in their homes. Yesterday, the townspeople were still afraid that the armed group would return. Police authorities said that Police and Army units combed the area but the subversives had fled in an unknown direction.

HONDURAS

CONTRA AID RETURNED TO 'ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS'

PA281430 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1154 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The Honduran Armed Forces, at the request of the government, has released the shipment of humanitarian aid for the counterrevolutionaries of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] sent to them from the United States and confiscated earlier at Tegucigalpa's Toncontin International Airport.

The crew of the DC-6 aircraft -- registration number N28CA -- that brought the 29,000-pound, 30-cubic meter shipment to Honduras, received it at the hangar of the Honduran Air Force. It was transported there aboard five six-wheel military transports from the Armed Forces Logistics Support Command.

At approximately 1100 the DC-6 taxied across the Toncotin airport strip and entered the Air Force hangar, where it waited for the cargo it had transported from Houston, Texas, to deliver to the counterrevolutionaries fighting against Managua's Marxist regime.

Colonel Juan Ramon Alvarado, chief of logistics support, told the local press that the Honduran National Security Council decided to turn over the cargo to its original proprietors.

The government estimates the value of the contra aid confiscated from the DC-6 at $135,000 at factory prices. The crew members of the DC-6 helped load the cargo on the plane to balance its weight correctly.

The Honduran military spokesmen indicated that the aircraft that brought the aid to the country belongs to neither the FDN nor the U.S. Government. According to the aicraft's flight plan, the destination of the flight was New Orleans.

It was learned unofficially that Alex Calero Portocarrero, a brother of top FDN leader Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, was aboard the plane as coordinator of the operation to bring aid to the contras. FDN leaders in Honduras claimed the shipment, although it had no forwarding address.

ARMED FORCES TO GUARANTEE ELECTION PROCESS

PA251820 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1710 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The Honduran Armed Forces will guarantee the elections process and will cooperate as much as possible with the National Electoral Tribunal. The meeting that high-ranking military chiefs were holding with members of the tribunal has concluded. Here is a report by Nery Arteaga.

[Begin recording] Radio America listeners, a few minutes ago the Honduran Armed Forces guaranteed the National Electoral Tribunal that they will provide full security; sea, air, and land transportation services; and absolute protection for the materiel to be used in the forthcoming elections. This was stated at the meeting that took place approximately 12 hours after an effort was made at the National Assembly to carry out a coup.

This morning the Armed Forces joint chiefs of staff called an emergency meeting of the members of the National Electoral Tribunal and gave them full guarantees regarding the elections process. The tribunal was represented at this meeting by Chairman Rafael Palacios; Secretary Adalberto (Izcua) Rodriguez; Pablo Valladares Avila, who represents PINU [Innovation and Unity Party]; and Adan Palacios, of the Christian Democratic Party.

Rene Corea Cortez, the Liberal Party representative, was the only member of the tribunal who was absent.

Some of the Armed Forces members who attended this meeting are: Infantry Colonel Efrain Lisandro Gonzalez Munoz, chief of staff; Infantry Colonel Rony H. Martinez, diredtor of training and operations -- G-3; Infantry Lieutenant Colonel (Olivela Zanabria); Artillery Lieutenant Colonel Jose Santoa (Ortez Pena); Lieutenanant Colonel (Ocon Norteana); and other high ranking officers.

President Confirms Elections

PA261931 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Political sectors in the country have tried to hold President Roberto Suazo Cordova responsible for a foiled plan to destabilize Honduras' constitutional system.

On Thursday night, there was a development at the National Assembly promoted by a group of deputies who managed to introduce a bill to overturn the Constitution of the Republic. The foiled motion introduced by a group of deputies, the goal of which was to turn the National Assembly into a national constitutent assembly, prompted a very heated debate at the National Assembly.

The National Assembly and the Honduran people were witnesses to the statements of several deputies who recklessly accused Roberto Suazo Cordova of masterminding this plot against the Constitution. One of the people's representatives at the National Assembly went so far as to summon the president, unaware that the Constitutional statutes do not empower deputies with that authority. In the face of a growing escalation of charges against him, Citizen President Roberto Suazo Cordova felt compelled to contact radio station HRN [Voz de Honduras] to explain that at no time has he engaged in illegal actions in this country. Suazo Cordova stressed that he will not stay a day longer, or a day less, in the presidency of the Republic, and that elections will take place come hell or high water. In addition, the president rebuffed the crass accusations made by deputies whom he identified by name during his statement. Here is the recording of President Roberto Suazo Cordova talking to the HRN radio station:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified HRN correspondent] Here on the telephone is his excellency, President Roberto Suazo Cordova, who wants to refute or make some explanations about what has been said about him at the National Assembly. Good evening, Dr Suazo Cordova, you are on HRN.

[Suazo] First, I will like to thank HRN for allowing me to send warm and cordial greetings to all Hondurans. I was resting and reading some papers, when I heard Jose Azcona del Hoyo. I will suggest to him that he read the Constitution more frequently as he aspires to the presidency; he is not empowered to summon me. [Passage indistinct] but I publicly challenge all National Assembly deputies from the four political parties, and the Liberal Party, to say that I authorized what took place at the Assembly. Therefore, I ask Azcona that just as I respect him and feel affection for him, that I be respected as the president of the Republic, because I believe that [passage indistinct]. I would just like to say to Mario Rivera Lopez that I did not come up with that idea. If I had, [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

Paz Barnica Interviewed

PA251837 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1920 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Interview with Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica by Milton Mateo at Presidential House -- monitored in progress; live]

[Text] [Paz Barnica] ...are made to this effect, and the national commission for refugees is coordinated and presided over by Government and Justice Secretary Arnulfo Pineda Lopez. He gave the pertinent explanations on the efforts he has made in this regard with the UNHCR. I would like to tell you that President Suazo Cordova, with the support of the National Security Council, reaffirmed his determination to consolidate the Honduran democratic process and to hold free elections under international supervision on 24 November. The Foreign Relations Secretariat is coordinating the invitations for the observers from various countries, hemispheres, and public and

private entities with the National Electoral Tribunal. The Contadora Group has already been invited and the Armed Forces are determined, as it has been said, to fully support the president of the Republic in his decision to strengthen the democratic process and the elections.

As it was said here today, there will be elections in Honduras come hell or high water. That is very important. It must not be forgotten that when President Suazo Cordova addressed the nation on 21 October, this past Monday, on the occasion of Armed Forces Day, he once again reiterated his democratic vocation and committed himself -- once more before the local and international public -- to guarantee free elections and a presidential turnover based on the will of the people, as the people are sovereign.

[Nateo] This rejects rumors circulating to the effect that the National Assembly was meeting today to propose postponing the elections and extending the presidential term.

[Paz Barnica] The Constitution of the Republic provides that the Government of Honduras is formed by three independent branches. I cannot say what the National Assembly or a sector of the National Assembly can do, regardless of the political organization of that sector. I can only speak as spokesman of the National Security Council and foreign relations secretary, as far as the executive branch is concerned, and about the decisions which have been adopted. The government of the Republic, President Suazo Cordova, and the Armed Forces are all determined to hold strong elections, for democratic institutions to be enforced, and for this country to base its political fate in free, honest elections. The people are the ones who decide; the people are sovereign, to quote Dr Juan Manuel Galvez [former Honduran President].

[Mateo] Dr Paz Barnica, does that mean that any initiative by the National Assembly would be ruled out in view of the determination of the executive branch and the Armed Forces?

[Paz Barnica] I am speaking for the executive branch; I cannot speak for the Assembly nor do I want to meddle in the affairs of the legislative or judiciary branches, which I respect. I am speaking for a serious and firm determination which as you all know, has been reiterated.

[Mateo] Supported by the Armed Forces?

[Paz Barnica] Fully supported by the Armed Forces. Besides, this is a decision by President Suazo Cordova. This is something very clear. The Constitution of the Republic provides for this.

[Mateo] With this business of respecting the other branches of government, you are hinting there might be the possibility that the deputies are successful in this iniative and....

[Paz Barnica, interrupting] I do not have any detailed information to this effect, but I can assure you, as spokesman of the National Security Council and on behalf of the Council, President Suazo Cordova, and the Armed Forces, that there is a determination to hold elections on 24 November come hell or high water and with international supervision. I think it is about time that we give the world such an example. And I repeat: The people are sovereign.

[Mateo] Doctor, what would be the reaction of the Armed Forces and the executive branch in the event of such a decision by the National Assembly?

[Paz Barnica] I cannot forecast what the reaction would be. I think it is best if we just abide by the determination of the Honduran president -- as a civilian freely elected by the people -- to turn power over to another civilian freely elected by the people regardless of who wins.

[Mateo] Mr Foreign Secretary...

[Paz Barnica, interrupting] Allow me to tell you that I reported that high-ranking Foreign Secretariat officials met yesterday with the rector of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, my dear friend Osvaldo Ramos Soto, and other University officials to explain to them the negotiations process with El Savador for the border delimitation. The deputy foreign secretary, the chairman of the border commission Dr Mario Carias Zapata, and other distinguished members of the joint border commission attended this meeting.

[Mateo] The Santa Rosa de Copan is opposed to transferring the Salvadoran refugees to another sector; that is, it is opposed to the government's stand. What can you say in this regard?

[Paz Barnica] I would like to tell you that the transfer issue continues to be analyzed for the best interests of the country. The refugees situation is temporary, naturally, due to their status and the requirements they must fulfill per the UNHCR. I would like to say that as a result of a previous National Security Council resolution, I sent a letter to Salvadoran Foreign Minister Dr Rodolfo Castillo Claramount stating that there are several hundred Salvadoran refugees who have decided they want to return to their country. We asked him to notify us as soon as possible regarding where they can be picked up so we can make the voluntary transfer, or voluntary repatriation as outlined by the tripartite commission, with the representatives of Honduras, El Salvador, and the UNHCR.

[Mateo] Thank you.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN DUARTE KIDNAPPING

PA270015 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2250 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Statement by President and Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra to an unidentified reporter at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport in Managua -- live]

[Text] [unidentified reporter] Commander Ortega is leaving at this moment. Commander Ortega, we would like to ask you a question regarding a statement made yesterday by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte at the Salvadoran National Assembly. He said that there are documents that prove that the kidnapping of his daughter was planned in Nicaragua, and he once again accused Nicaragua of being responsible for the Salvadoran insurgency. What can you tell us about this?

[Ortega] We are not surprised by President Duarte's attitude. When the incident occurred, President Duarte sent Jose Ricardo Perdomo, president of the Salvadoran National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers, to ask us to help resolve this situation. We told him that we had nothing to do with it, but would do what we could to help resolve the problems for humanitarian reasons. We also said this to Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski of the FRG who visited Central America, Nicaragua and El Salvador, at the request of President Duarte [words indistinct]. Therefore, I am surprised by President Duarte's statements, however, we are pleased that the incident has had a happy ending.

[Reporter] Does this mean that Nicaragua rejects these charges?

[Ortega] We reject them.

[Reporter] Would you please comment on the fact that Argentina recently declared a state of emergency and the attitude taken by the world and the international press following this when compared with the attitude taken when Nicaragua declared a less harsh measure?

[Ortega] We respect the decisions adopted by all governments of the world. We believe that the Argentine Government's decision to adopt this measure in an attempt to protect the recently achieved democracy is fair. However, it is quite logical that when it comes to Nicaragua the U.S. Government goes into action in its attempts to refuse Nicaragua its right to defend itself from the aggression it is suffering. We feel that in the case of Nicaragua, anything that Nicaragua does is under close scrutiny from the U.S. propaganda system.

GOVERNMENT BANS OBANDO Y BRAVO OPEN-AIR MASS

PA282016 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0225 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Managua, 24 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist government has forbidden Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo from officiating at an outdoor mass in the northern city of Juigalpa, Chontales, 200 km from the capital.

Interior Ministry authorities have also forbidden Msgrs Pablo Antonio Vega, vice president of the Episcopal Conference of Nicaragua, from organizing any religious activity for Cardinal Obando y Bravo in the city of Juigalpa.

Msgr Bismarck Carballo, spokesman of the Catholic curia, told ACAN-EFE that the Sandinists pressured Antonio Vega by saying that if he organized the open-air activity, foreign priests who work in that community would be expelled from the country.

Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo found out about the government restriction after his arrival in the capital last night from the United States, where he had talked with bishops of the U.S. Episcopal Conference. Cardinal Obando y Bravo may celebrate masses inside churches, the Sandinist military authorities said.

The Episcopal Conference of Nicaragua met in this capital 4 days ago to study the obstacles to religious activity, following the imposition of the national state of emergency and the military intervention at one of the curia's installations.

Sandinist authorities took control of the Social Pastoral Department of the Archdiocese of Managua on 15 October, the same day that the Sandinists announced the state of emergency. Under the state of emergency, the right to strike, freedom of expression, the right to demonstrate, freedom of assembly, freedom of association, and the right of habeas corpus, among others, were suspended for a year. Previously, the Sandinist regime had banned and confiscated the newspaper IGLESIA, which is edited by Msgr Bismarck Carballo.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES RAID CTN HEADQUARTERS

PA242027 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1856 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Managua, 24 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Labor sources reported that Sandinist military authorities today raided the national headquarters of the Social Christian-oriented Nicaraguan Workers Federation [CTN]. The military arrived at the office at 0700 local time (1300 GMT) and occupied it.

Jose Altamirano, CTN deputy secretary general, reported that Sergio Rao Gutierrez, Eugenio Membreno, and Agustin Rodriguez Lopez, all members of the CTN National Executive Committee, were arrested.

CTN leaders said that the action carried out by State Security authorities could be linked to the attitude of the CTN, which issued a statement opposing a broadening of the state of emergency decreed here on 15 October. The CTN was founded in 1972 and is made up of 85 labor unions consisting mainly of workers in the transportation field, banana plantations, and the country's industries. The CTN is a member of the opposition alliance Democratic Coordinating Board.

Leaders Arrested, Released

PA252200 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1853 GMT 25 Oct 85

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 25 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- State security authorities have released three independent labor leaders after warning them that if they again speak out against the state of emergency decree they will be held for a longer period of time, union sources disclosed today.

Eugenio Membreno Moreno, Sergio Roa Gutierrez, and Agustin Rodriguez Lopez, members of the national executive committee of the Central Organization of Nicaraguan Workers (CTN), which has Social Christian leanings, were arrested yesterday by the military at the CTN office.

They were all taken to the state security installation in southern Managua, called "El Chipote," where they entered in the records.

"They forced us to wear prison uniforms and interrogated us for 5 hours," said Eugenio Moreno, one of the arrested union leaders.

He added that Captain Oscar Loza, chief of operations of state security, interrogated them concerning a CTN statement on the national emergency decree issued on 15 October.

He also said that all the leaders of the CTN, founded in 1972, were warned that if they issued another communique against the emergency situation, they will be held for a longer period of time at the state security offices.

The directors of the CTN were released yesterday and left at a remote area, 3 km from Managua.

The CTN regretted that the suspension of the 13 basic guarantees took place at "the same precise time that an organization of the Catholic Church is intervened by the Ministry of Justice and militarily occupied." The CTN urged the Sandinist government to reconsider the application of the decree that increases the state of exception "for the sake of peace and reconciliation of the Nicaraguan family, which is filled today with sorrow and mourning."

The Nicaraguan Government further restricted the civilian and public liberties with the purpose of preventing the "counterrevolutionary" forces supported by the United States from developing terrorist activities and destabilization plans, high-ranking authorities said.

Analysts of the Managua government feel that following the "strategic defeat" that the Sandinist troops are applying to the rebel organizations, the U.S. Administration wants to implement "more aggressive" plans against Nicaragua.

The deputy coordinator of the Executive Commission of the FSLN, Commander Bayardo Arce, said last Wednesday that the Socialist and Communist leaders "were talking about promoting a strike throughout the country."

The leader warned that the Sandinist government policy concerning the U.S. plans is that of "not permitting the counterrevolution to come up for oxygen in order to knock it out in their corner."

SUPREME COURT ON SCOPE OF EMERGENCY DECREE

PA242207 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Reinforcing the legal explanation given by Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado on Monday, the Supreme Court of Justice yesterday issued a communique on the decree suspending guarantees that was issued by the revolutionary government on 15 October.

The communique of the country's highest court is addressed to the members of courts and judges throughout the country. It states the following:

1. The Suspension of individual guarantees contained in the aforementioned decree does not include the rights to life and to the physical, mental, or moral integrity of the individual because they form part of the Statute of Rights and Guarantees, and they are included in the international agreements signed by our revolutionary government. Therefore, they are not subject to suspension. The right to habeas corpus, the Supreme Court communique explained, remains in effect for those crimes that do not involve an attack on the national security or public order. Our people can make use of this right.

2. Once the accused have been placed under the order of the appropriate judicial authority, the latter must fulfill the procedual guarantees and requirements established by law or the case could be dismissed.

3. The Supreme Court of Justice also explained that the spirit of the 15 October decree is aimed at the adoption of measures that will protect national stability, security, and public order; and therefore, the guarantees that do not go against those objectives are maintained.

BORGE SAYS NEW MEASURES REFLECT 'SELF-CRITICISM'

PA281613 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1510 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] San Juan, Puerto Rico, 28 Oct (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge noted today that the suspension of constitutional guarantees in his country represents a process of reflection.

In an interview published by the Puerto Rican newspaper EL REPORTERO, Borge admitted that the new decisions reflect a self-criticism by the Sandinist government.

Our principal mistake, he said, is having attempted to artificially normalize the country since the triumph of the revolution and having subsidized normalcy.

Borge recalled that Nicaragua is a very poor country stricken by the war, the 1972 earthquake, and foreign invasions. Nevertheless, the revolution triumphed and we want everything to be normal again, including a more normal situation than before, which means that all of the resources that could have been used for development were invested in subsidizing that normalcy, he added. The Nicaraguan interior minister affirmed that his government will act cautiously. We are in Central America and our position is not going to be defended with radical attitudes, he said, because if we wanted to establish the Soviets [as received] or copy the models of the Cuban or Mexican revolution we would surely be making a mistake.

REACTION TO REAGAN UN SPEECH REPORTED

Arce on 'Political Cynicism'

PA261601 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, deputy coordinator of the FSLN Political Coordination Commission, has characterized U.S. President Ronald Reagan's UN speech as an act of political cynicism and as a total obstruction of all peace alternatives. Commander Arce said during an interview with BARRICADA that Reagan's speech was loaded with political cynicism because he noted U.S. aid to the United Nations and boasted about his contribution to the genocide in El Salvador, his invasion in Grenada, and his participation in the Camp David Agreement -- with which he wants to condemn the Palestinian people to hunger and oppression.

The act of pointing out all this as a contribution to peace and boasting about it is nothing but political cynicism in its highest form, especially when the international community represented at the United Nations for the commemoration of its 40th anniversary had been expecting a realistic peace offer, such as the one presented by President Ortega on behalf of Nicaragua, said Arce, who is also a member of the FSLN National Directorate.

It is unbelievable that Reagan has used the most important international forum to say that Nicaragua and the people of Cambodia, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, and Angola -- people who love and defend their revolutions -- have only two alternatives: to kindly surrender or be destroyed.

Commander Arce said: This is the classic way of thinking of the new U.S. right. He also said that in Reagan's opinion these five revolutionary countries must enter into negotiations with the counterrevolutionaries who are financially backed by the United States itself and that after having negotiated with the counterrevolutionaries he will then give us his economic aid.

As you will note Arce stated, this position does not contribute to peace at all. Commander Arce later said that Reagan warned that if there is no dialogue with the contras, he will not stop trying to overthrow the governments of those five revolutionary countries. The fact that the most powerful Western country has paid homage to the United Nations with this type of mockery is a source of frustration for that organization, Arce noted.

When asked about the Nicaraguan position regarding the U.S. decision to continue its war of aggression, Commander Arce said that Nicaragua's position remains the same: to defend by all means and with all means the revolution and to continue making diplomatic and political efforts to find peaceful solutions to the conflicts, as this is the only way to pay homage to the United Nations on its 40th anniversary.

We must continue seeking an understanding with the United States, he said; only in that way will we achieve peace. We trust that the day will come when the United States will have a sensible government that will understand the importance of peace efforts, Commander Arce concluded.

Meneses: 'Hatchet Blow'

PA262003 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] On closing the first national seminar on the prevention of work-related accidents and diseases at the Camino Real Hotel yesterday, Labor Minister Benedicto Meneses issued a call to the country's trade union organizations to watch over and make sure that job safety and health measures are enforced. He also told employees in state and private enterprises to be concerned about protecting workers. He added that there are even state institutions that do not have programs to deal with the protection and health of workers. This must be overcome; only with the pressure of the working class in each work center can this become a reality, the minister stressed.

Minister Meneses also referred to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's speech to the United Nations, describing it as a hatchet blow to Nicaragua's peace proposal. He said that this hinders the Sandinist people's revolution's completely fulfilling its main objective, which is the integrity of man, because the aggression forces it to divert resources to defense, leaving incompleted many programs and projects.

He also reiterated that the government expects resolute cooperation from the country's workers to overcome problems and to continue advancing despite the difficulties the revolution faces.

Politicians Comment

PA261939 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Passages with quotation marks recorded]

[Text] There was varied reaction in Nicaragua to the U.S. President's speech to the United Nations. We gathered the following opinion from political circles:

We found LA PRENSA director Jaime Chamorro as he was leaving a meeting at the Nicaraguan Conservative Party [PCN] headquarters. Mr Chamorro said he was not familiar with Reagan's speech but he agreed with the U.S. President's position:

[Chamorro] "I cannot give an opinion about something that I am not familiar with.

[Question by unidentified reporter] How do you view the Nicaraguan Government's peace proposal?

[Chamorro] As long as there is no democracy here, there will be war. That is the truth."

PCN member Mario Rappaccioli praised Reagan's speech and clearly approved of the aid to the counterrevolutionaries.

[passage indistinct]

Andres Zuniga, vice president of the COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise], refused to comment on Reagan's position, using the excuse that he had not heard the speech.

Erick Ramirez, a member of the Social Christian Party, was terse in his reply:

"When there is freedom in Nicaragua and when in Nicaragua we can state all that we want to without any type of censorship on the Sandinist television, then I will make a statement."

The member [not further identified] of the Democratic Conservative Party, commented:

"We had been expecting that type of reaction from President Ronald Reagan and that he would reject the offer from the Nicaraguan president. We see that [words indistinct] (?link) the Nicaraguan conflict to the East-West conflict. In any case, we will appoint a commission in the party to study Ronald Reagan's speech."

FSLN militant Federico Lopez said:

"In my personal opinion, in order for any proposal from Mr Reagan to be considered serious, he must first stop violating international law and the principles of self-determination and sovereignty of peoples."

TANA Rejects Remarks

PA261731 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] President Reagan's speech at the United Nations definitely demonstrates that the United States is the principle enemy of peace in Central America, Freddy Balzan, executive secretary of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, told the "Radio Information" newscast.

Balzan said that the proposal by the U.S. President that Nicaragua disarm is unacceptable for the Nicaraguan Government and peoples. Let us hear Freddy Balzan, executive secretary of TANA:

[Begin recording] A meeting of the executive committee of the tribunal ended a few moments ago. It was attended by Xavier Chamorro, an engineer, Msgr Joe Arias Caldera, companero and doctor Fernando Silva, companera Ida Luz Meneses de Najlis, and Julio Valle Castillo who is speaking. [sentence as heard] It expressed its categoric repudiation of this position stated by President Reagan at the United Nations. It truly deceives and frustrates all of Latin America and the underdeveloped world in general.

[Several words indistinct] specific response to the challenge made by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to guarantee peace in Central America. For us it has been demonstrated once more, as we have reiterated, that Nicaragua is a (?guarantee) in our America and that the only enemy to this peace, not only at the Central American level, but at the regional and world levels as well, is U.S. imperialism. Therefore, we believe that President Reagan's speech as the United Nations today represents an open mockery of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, an organization that was created after World War II precisely to prevent humanity from having to confront other horrors of war in the future. We believe that we have a high responsibility, because we are located in front of the failure of the peace efforts undertaken by the Contadora Group.

The policy of the Reagan administration has been perfectly defined: It will continue to instrumentalize the governments of Honduras and El Salvador against the Contadora peace efforts. It is not acceptable in any light, either for Nicaragua or Central America or for any developed country in the world, that Washington attempt to have the Sandinist peoples' revolution disarm at this moment, so that they can then come to destroy it.

In this sense we express firmly not only our repudiation of that bold intervention by the U.S. President, but reiterate at the same time our unconditional support as Latin Americans, in representation of the [several words indistinct] by the United States against free Nicaragua and the peoples' Sandinist revolution. [end recording]

RADIO SANDINO REPORTS FEBRES CORDERO REMARKS

PA280417 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Guito -- In an address to Ecuador's Chamber of Industrialists in a furiously anticommunist manner, Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero lashed out at the democratic and progressive sectors that struggle for social justice and a fair distribution of the country's wealth. He said: We must fight these sectors because they preach foreign and disastrous doctrines that aim at eliminating the social and market economy and establishing a state-oriented policy of paralyzation and death.

Taking off his mask again, Febres Cordero asked the Ecuadoran bourgeoisie to struggle courageously against the enemies of the capitalist system and not compromise with those he described as enemies of freedom. He warned the employers about their pending obligation to the Ecuadoran state because of the latter's gigantic effort in favor of capitalism and against the enemies of freedom. He added that employers and industrialists will be able to work in peace because all sectors will abide by the law.

USSR'S SHEVARDNADZE VISITS HAVANA, ATTENDS RECEPTION

FL281638 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze is continuing his visit to Cuba today. When he arrived in Havana he was received by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Accompanied by Fidel, Shevardnadze laid a floral wreath at the Lenin monument, located in Havana's Lenin Park, visited old Havana, and then attended a reception offered in his honor by Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca.

GRANMA Cited on Visit

PA281715 Havana International Service in Spanish]600 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The Cuban daily GRANMA highlights today on its front page the official and friendly visit to Cuba of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who was received at the Jose Marti Air Terminal by Cuban President Fidel Castro. The USSR foreign minister, who participated in festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations in New York, arrived in our country yesterday, invited by the Cuban party and Government leadership. He will stay in our fatherland for several days.

During his stay in Havana Shevardnadze will meet with Cuban party and government leaders and will tour historical and socio-economic points of interest.

Last night Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca hosted a reception in honor of Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze.

Official Talks Begin

FL281928 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Official conversations between the delegations of Cuba and the USSR began this morning at the palace of the Revolution. The meeting of the two delegations is being presided over by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Politburo and minister of foreign relations of the USSR.

The conversations, which will end this afternoon, are being held in an atmosphere of fraternity and broad mutual understanding that is in accordance with the historic level of relations between the two countries.

Shevardnadze last night attended a reception offered by his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca, in the Hall of Protocol, Cubanacan. Officials from the Soviet Embassy accompanied the Soviet foreign minister. A large group of members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Cuba were also present.

CASTRO, ANGOLAN PRESIDENT DISCUSS SOUTH AFRICA

F1261913 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] High-ranking Cuban and Angolan delegations have held official talks in which the insurmountable crisis of the apartheid system, shaken by the rebellion of the peoples of South Africa, was the main topic of discussion.

The meeting was presided over by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement of for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and the Republic of Angola, and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, party first secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

During the meeting the South African racist, aggressive policies were firmly condemned. The delegations said South Africa not only applies repressive and terrorist measures against the black majority and discriminates against Indians and mixed-race people, but also illegally subjugates and occupies Namibia's territory and attacks other neighboring countries.

GRANMA Highlights Talks

PA282007 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The Cuban newspaper GRANMA today highlights the full agreement of views that characterizes the talks in Havana between Cuban President Fidel Castro and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. During yesterday's round of talks they resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of the racist South African regime that not only represses the most elemental rights of the country's black majority, but also maintains the illegal occupation of Namibia and attacks other states in the region.

Top Cuban leader Fidel Castro expressed to Dos Santos his admiration of the heroism shown by the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Angola and the fighting capacity that was brilliantly demonstrated in the most recent offensive against the counter-revolutionary bands of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], who are armed and militarily supported by Pretoria.

The two leaders also reiterated that the foreign debt is one of the most distressing problems for Third World nations, and they called for the establishment of a new international economic order.

CASTRO PRAISES COMMONWEALTH SANCTIONS, INDIA'S GANDHI

PA281849 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro has described the agreements adopted against South Africa's racist regime during the meeting of the British Commonwealth countries in the Bahamas as a great victory. Cuba's top leader added that this is the first time those countries have reached a sufficient awareness to implement measures to pressure the South African racist regime. These statements were made by the Cuban president to a group of newsmen who covered Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Cuba.

Castro also discussed the serious situation that exists in Central America, asserting that the U.S. Government is intervening in the domestic affairs of the region, particularly in Nicaragua. Fidel Castro accused the United States of advancing a policy of genocide over the past 6 years during which many innocent people have died in Nicaragua. He expressed confidence that the Nicaraguan people [words indistinct]. Fidel Castro said the United States will not be able to stop revolution in Central America.

Later, the top Cuban leader discussed the importance of strengthening the Nonaligned Movement as a force to defend peace and the independence and sovereignty of its member nations. He said that Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is a pure person, an honest man, and above all an intelligent and human person who works for the poor.

FOREIGN MINISTERS OF BENIN, LESOTHO ARRIVE

FL281722 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] At the invitation of the Cuban Government, Federic Assogba Affo and Vincent Montsi Makhele, foreign ministers of Benin and Lesotho, respectively, have arrived in Havana on an official and friendly visit.

In a statement to the press, the Beninese foreign minister noted the situation in Southern Africa, underscoring the fact that the Namibian people should gain independence without conditions or delay.

DPRK FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER CHOE VISITS

FL261931 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Choe Chong-kun, Korean Workers Party Central Committee member and DPRK foreign trade minister, has arrived in Cuba to sign documents which will regulate Cuban-Korean trade in the next 5 years and the 1986 trade protocol. The Korean delegation was met at Jose Marti International Airport by Vice Foreign Trade Minister Jose de la Fuente Menendez, DPRK ambassador Pak Yong-se, and other Cuban and Korean officials.

During his stay in Cuba, the Korean official will hold talks with government leaders and will visit places of historical interest. Cuban-Korean trade began 25 years ago with the first agreement regulating political and trade relations between Cuba and Korea, signed by Commander Che Guevera, then chairman of the National Bank of Cuba, on 6 December 1960.

MONGOLIAN TRADE OFFICIAL TO SIGN PROTOCOL

FL281958 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1202 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The minister of foreign trade of the Mongolian People's Republic, J. Dulmaa, has arrived in our country on a working visit. During his visit he will sign commercial documents for the 5-year period 1986-90 and the trade protocol for 1986 between Cuba and Mongolia.

Trade between Mongolia and Cuba has developed in a constant fashion, helping to strengthen the fraternal relations that exist between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries. Jose de la Fuente Menendez, vice foreign trade minister, received the Mongolian guest at the air terminal.

ROMANIAN OFFICIAL VISITS CDR HEADQUARTERS

FL281948 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Invited by the National Directorate of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], Tamara Maria Dobrin, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of Romania, is visiting Cuba.

Today she was received at CDR headquarters by Armando Acosta, national coordinator of the mass organization, and other members of the national secretariat.

Dobrin and the delegation accompanying her will visit various CDR organizations and sites of historical and social interest during their stay in Cuba. The ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Cuba, Victor Bolojan, is accompanying the delegation.

PRELA NOTES UN COMMISSION'S VISIT TO ANGOLA

PA281407 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] A UN mission that visited Angola recently confirmed that the explosive situation in southern Africa is due to South Africa's aggression. Here is a report from Moises Saab, PRENSA LATINA's correspondent in Luanda.

[Begin Saab recording] The commission created by the UN Security Council that for 10 days visited Angola, a martyred and long-suffering country in southwest Africa, gathered sufficient evidence to conclude that Angola has suffered enormous human and material losses due to South Africa's systematic attacks and also to reaffirm its contention that Pretoria's racists and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bands are a single and indivisible entity.

At a press conference held at the end of its mission, the commission, made up of 14 members and headed by Egyptian Ambassador Ahmed Khalil, announced that the commission will deliver a factual report to the United Nations next month detailing the enormous losses suffered by Angola as a result of the last South African invasion alone. He added that an evaluation of the damages caused by the attacks during the past decade would require too much time and too many personnel.

In any event, the losses have been high. According to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Angola has estimated the material losses -- not including, of course, the thousands of dead, invalids, and displaced -- at $10 billion. This sum would have solved many social and economic problems in that country had it been used to improve the situation resulting from 500 years of Portuguese colonization.

Although because of procedures the president of the commission preferred not to give any advance information on the contents of the report, he said that Angola is undoubtedly subject to foreign attacks imposing difficult situations on that country, whose government -- according to the commission -- needs and wants peace in order to develop its large potential. [end recording]

COMMENTARY ON 'PROBABLE DOWNFALL' OF DUARTE

PA281720 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 23 Oct 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The definitive collapse of the Salvadoran Government of Jose Napoleon Duarte, Washington's man in its attempt to improve the facade of its aggressive and criminal policy toward Central America's smallest country, appears nearer as a result of the ongoing guerrilla offensive and the disagreements between the regime and military and ultra-conservative sectors.

Numerous observers of the Salvadoran scene have agreed that the past several weeks have been decisive in this increasing deterioration of the image of Duarte, who seems to have completely destroyed Yankee plans to rally under him the counterinsurgency plan set into motion in El Salvador.

The explosive guerrilla attack against the major military training center in La Union on 10 October, during which the genocidal Army sustained more than 240 casualties, and the kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, daughter of the Salvadoran president for whose liberation guerrillas are demanding the release of 20 political prisoners, are key factors in El Salvador's domestic crisis. Washington's military plans and its local employees are bogged down, and consecutive military incursions against liberated areas have ended in thunderous defeats one by one. Suffice it to say that the Army's casualty toll for the first 18 days of October was 650, despite the growing amount of resources the White House has turned over to the Armed Forces over the past several weeks. Guerrilla reports estimate the daily average of Army casualties at 40, a rate that attests to the degree of firepower the rebels possess, their mastery of military techniques, and, above all, the growing support of the people, who see their legitimate defenders in the FMLN fighters.

The kidnapping of Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter, Ines Guadalupe, is also a source of internal conflict. The negotiations for her release and the regime's acceptance in principle of the demands of her kidnappers, members of the Pablo Castillo Front, have been used by the extreme right-wing to intensify its attacks against Duarte, whom they consider ill-equipped to face the national conflict. Ranking military groups linked to right-wing terrorist bands have accused Duarte of placing his personal interests at the forefront of the negotiations with his daughter's captors and advocated more land-razing operations in response to the people's actions.

Another element conspiring against the regime is the growing discontent of social, trade union, and peasant organizations who want the war to end through a negotiated agreement, which Duarte has purposely blocked after two meetings with guerrilla representatives. Fifty-thousand Salvadorans have died to date as a result of the government's repression, and 60 percent of the population is unemployed. These figures alone are good indicators of the country's current situation. To this we must add that the rebel representatives continue to insist that they are willing to hold talks with the regime without conditions and to show genuine interest in the negotiations, which has gained for them considerable support.

In view of all this, the days ahead can be decisive for the future of Jose Napoleon Duarte. His probable downfall is surely a topic of discussion in Washington, which might adopt policy changes to satisfy the feuding right-wing sectors and maintain, as until now, the military option as the only viable solution imperialism has in Salvadoran territory.

GRENADA

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE TO BE NAMED SHORTLY

FL281725 Bridgetown CANA in English 1605 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 28, CANA -- The Grenada government is shortly expected to finalise arrangements with a top Guyanese legal official to replace retiring Chief Justice Sir Archibald Nedd, Legal Affairs Minister Ben Jones said.

We are in contact with somebody who has indicated his willingness to come, and I believe it is merely a matter of time before you would hear that Grenada does have a chief justi in place again, he added. I would prefer not to name the person but he is from Guyana, and it is a person with whom we have full confidence, Jones told CANA. Legal sources sa retired Guyanese Chancellor of the Judiciary Justice Crane had been offered the job.

Sir Archibald, who became Grenada's first chief justice after the previous left-wing government established its own court system with the withdrawal of the eastern Caribbean Supreme Court from the island after the 1979 revolution, will not be renewing his contract which expires December 31.

The new chief justice is expected to be the trial judge in the much-delayed trial involv ing 19 former military and political officials accused of the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in a 1983 bloody coup. The trial is due to come up for hearing November 19 at the specially-built high court near the top security Richmond Hill prisons.

MINISTER REMARKS ON VENTURE WITH PUERTO RICO

FL281605 Bridgetown CANA in English 1614 GMT Oct 85

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 27, CANA -- Puerto Rican businessmen seem willing to en joint venture arrangments with Grenadians, according to Grenada's Labour Minister Dr Francis Alexis. Dr Alexis, who recently visited San Juan, told CANA Puerto Ricans were prepared to be guided by Grenada on the possible areas in which the joint ventures could be developed. The Grenada minister held discussions with Puerto Rico's Secretary of State Hector Luis Acevedo on the possibility of joint ventures based on the Spanish-speaking country's Twin-Plant programme. He (Acevedo) assured me that the governor himself, (Hernandez) Colon, was quite serious about the Twin-Plant programme and that he would follow through with the governor the discussions held between himself and mysel Dr Alexis remarked.

Under the programme, Puerto Rican businessmen are given a number of incentives to invest in Caribbean countries in areas such as industry.

Earlier this year, Colon paid a one-day visit to Grenada to seek support from the government in a bid to block moves in the U.S. Congress to repeal the tax legislation offering incentives to the Twin-Plant concept. Alexis said he had raised the possibilit of Puerto Rico offering Grenada assistance in processing of fish and furniture-making. We also looked at the garment industry, but I was making the point that if we were to go into the garment industry on a big scale, the American markets would have to be opene up to us, he disclosed. This was because the traditional markets which we are enjoying here in the Caribbean have been more or less closing to us.

He suggested that Grenada Prime Minister Herbert Blaize and President Reagan might need to get together to discuss the possibility of the U.S. opening up its market to more Caribbean exports.

He told CANA: I believe that, notwithstanding the general trend towards protectionism, it should not be altogether impossible to convince America that, after all, America does have particular interest in the Caribbean generally, if not particularly in Grenada.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES PNM ON LABOR DISPUTES

FL281505 Bridgetown CANA in English 2028 GMT 26 Oct 85

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 26, CANA -- Faced with continuing industrial unrest, including a call for a general strike, Prime Minister George Chambers last night urged Trinidadians to make use of the established institutions for settling labour grievances. He made the plea in an wide-ranging address at the start of the annual convention of the ruling People's National Movement (PNM). We have created institutions for the peaceful conduct of our industrial relations and the resolution of disputes, he said. We must use them and they must be respected.

The country's two major trade union groupings, the leftwing Council of Progressive Trade Unions (CPTU) and the moderate Trinidad and Tobago Labour Congress (TTLC), last week closed ranks to call for a general strike to protest the government's economic policies and its handling of several industrial disputes.

Chambers said he had faith that Trinidadians in general would pursue a rational path, utilising the goodwill and good sense that a properly functioning tripartite engender. In his speech, Chambers also touched on the government's industrial development thrust, Trinidad and Tobago's relations with its Caribbean community (Caricom) partners, and party issues. With the PNM and other parties already into prearations for the next general elections, due by early 1987, political analysts here say the weekend convention will most likely set the tone of the PNM's campaign thrust.

Chambers again stressed the need to make Trinidad and Tobago attractive to foreign investment capital, in view of the downturn in the once all-important petroleum sector. He recalled that at the 1983 Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) conference in Miami, he had used his keynote address to explain Trinidad and Tobago's position on trade and investment.

Chambers will be attending the 1985 Miami conference next month, and plans to use that forum again to restate our position and express some of the concerns which I have about the difficulties confronting the Caribbean in general, and this country in particular, as we attempt to enlarge our relationships with the international economy.

SURINAME

ALUMINUM COMPANY TO LAY OFF 500 WORKERS

FL161954 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Suralco's [Suriname Aluminum Company] plans to lay off 500 workers in short notice has met fierce resistance of the trade unions organizing the workers of the two plants. The management of the Suriname Aluminum Company, a daughter of the Aluminum Company of America, has requested permission of the minister of labor [Edmund Dankerlui] to lay off 500 workers which will be followed by more. Suralco's reason for the retrenchment is the closing of mines in the eastern town of Moengo and the decreasing of refining activities in Paranam, 25 km south of the capital. Moreover, the company argued that regionalization is necessary to reduce cost.

In a talk with the minister of labor last Friday, the president of the Paranam Workers Union, Fred Derby, accused Suralco of violating agreements. He stated that the unions agreed in the collective labor agreement on a wage freeze for 2 years on the condition that all job opportunities will be preserved. Also, the government has seemed to have stipulated in the new agreement on the bauxite [word indistinct] that Suralco would not lay off workers in change for a considerable reduction on this fact. From 1982 to the end of 1984, 1,500 workers in the industry were laid off, silently granting them a golden handshake. The trade unions show to be astonished that Suralco now seemingly has abandoned this matter and is asking permission of the minister of labor to fire the workers plainly. The Paranam Workers Union and the Moengo Mine Workers Union have called their members for an urgent general meeting to discuss the matter.

VENEZUELA

MINISTER OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DIES

PA251739 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Manuel Perez Guerrero, minister of state for international economic affairs, died this afternoon at 1730 at the Military Hospital in Caracas following a long illness.

Perez was 74 years of age. He held a doctor's degree in law and economics and was a man of great experience. He held very important posts in Venezuela and abroad since a very early age.

A wake will be held for this distinguished Venezuelan at the Foreign Ministry and his funeral will be held tomorrow at 1600 at the South General Cemetery [Cementerio General del Sur].